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The War Program

AA VOLUNTEERS IN WASHINGTON

HIGH over Washington, a huge bi-motor banks and begins its leisurely descent to the landing field.

Seconds later, in a secluded room, a girl walks across a board on which is laid a carefully detailed map of the Washington area. In response to information telephoned to the Antiaircraft Artillery Operations Room she stoops and removes from the board a marker which represented the incoming plane. A card atop the wire marker reads "T." It indicates a transport plane operating on a regularly scheduled run—certainly no menace to the city. But the constantly repeated process of plotting such scheduled flights to and from Washington will serve her in good stead when, and if, enemy raiders strike.

If that time comes, her response to messages received on her headphones must be instantaneous and minutely accurate. Her nerves must be under rigid control, even when the course she is plotting shows her that her own home may be undergoing bombardment at that moment. Like the other plotters moving on sandal-clad feet around the board, she must keep a clear head so as to avoid confusion in the mass of markers representing successive waves of enemy bombers and corresponding flights of U. S. interceptor planes.

On her coolness in such a crisis may depend the success or failure of the city's antiaircraft defense. One mistake on her part might cost thousands of lives and unlimited property damage. The antiaircraft artillery commander, basing his strategy on the picture of the air raid given him by the plotting board, must be able to depend with complete faith on the accuracy of the plotter.

The disclosure that the Army's Antiaircraft Artillery Operations Centers are using Civilian Defense Volunteers as aircraft plotters demonstrates that the Army puts great faith in them. It is evidence that volunteer workers have earned a reputation for reliability. This is one volunteer job that must be filled twenty-four hours a day. The women work on four hour shifts, each putting in one four-hour period every three days. The understanding at the beginning is that the volunteer must report for duty at the scheduled time.

"Come hell or high water, we tell them," one Army official asserted. "So far none of them has had any trouble with the former, but several met plenty of high water during last month's flood. One girl had to 'hitch' four or five different rides, but she arrived in time to report for duty at 7 A.M."

One factor in this devotion to duty is the volunteer's knowledge that she is releasing a soldier for active combat. Until last August, when the use of volunteer plotters was begun on an experimental basis, the board was manned entirely by men in uniform—soldiers picked, because of the exigencies of the job, for their keen eyes and mental alertness. These valuable qualities now are available for use on the field of battle. Thus the volunteer

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First official photograph of the Army's newest tank destroyer which has had such great success in North Africa. Designated as the M-7, the tank killer is a 105-mm. howitzer mounted on a tank chassis. The weapon on the left side is a 50-caliber machine gun. (This apparently is one of the types of self-propelled artillery production of which the President said we are stepping up at the expense of tank output.)

Army Signal Corps Photo



Service Campaign Medals

Three lines extending roughly from the North to the South Poles have been delimited by executive order to designate the areas in which the new campaign medals—American, European-African-Middle Eastern, and Asiatic-Pacific—shall be awarded.

One line extends down the west coast of North and South America (excluding Alaska). A second line extends down the east coast of the two continents (excluding Greenland). Between these two lines the American campaign medal may be won. The third line extends through the Ural Mountains and bisects the Indian Ocean. Between this line and the eastern Western Hemisphere line, the European-African-Middle Eastern medal is for award, and between this line and the western Western Hemisphere line, the Asiatic-Pacific medal is applicable.

At the same time it was announced that clasps for specific campaigns and engagements will be worn in connection with the medals, as authorized by the President. Pending issuance of medals, stars will be worn with the ribbons of the Medals.

The official announcement of the Navy Department on the subject follows:

"By executive order campaign medals for service since 7 Dec. 1941 outside continental limits of the United States are established as follows:

"American area, east boundary—From North Pole south along 75th Meridian West Longitude to 77th Parallel North Latitude, thence southeast through Davis Strait to intersection of 40th Parallel North and 35th Meridian West, thence south to the 10th Parallel North, thence southeast to the intersection of the equator and the 20th Meridian West, thence south to the South Pole.

"American area, west boundary—From North Pole south along 141st Meridian West to east boundary of Alaska, thence south and southeast along eastern boundary of Alaska to the Pacific Ocean, thence south along the 130th Meridian West to the intersection with the 30th Parallel North, thence southeast to intersection of the equator and the 100th Meridian West, thence south to the South Pole.

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West Point Applications

Applications for appointment to the U. S. Military Academy have been invited for the first time this year from enlisted men of the Army of the United States who are not members of the Regular Army or the National Guard.

The law permits 180 appointments from among enlisted men, and until this year cadets have been selected only from the Regular Army and National Guard. The new change of policy permits any enlisted man of any component of the Army of the United States to apply.

Approximately 90 vacancies are to be filled in the academy class which convenes 1 July. Commanding generals of service commands, departments and theaters have been allotted quotas to fill. They may in turn sub-allot these quotas to subordinate commanders.

Those recommended will take the entrance examination, on 2 March. Because some of those who attain the highest grades in the examination may fall of final appointment at the Academy, three times the estimated number of vacancies, or approximately 270 men, will be designated as candidates for appointment, appointments being offered to the men in their order of final standing.

To be appointed, enlisted men must have reached their nineteenth birthday and not have reached their twenty-second birthday by 1 July 1943. They must have completed one year of active service by 1 July 1943. Applications for appointment must be made to the immediate commanding officer.

Forfeitures of Pay

The Judge Advocate General has ruled that flight pay cannot be construed as pay in determining forfeitures of pay under Article of War 104. The flying pay of aviation cadets, the Judge Advocate General said, is included in their base pay and can be forfeited, but not under Article of War 104, as such cadets are not officers.

New Congress Meets; Service Bills Offered

The 78th Congress met this week, heard the President's report on the state of the nation, and began to perfect its committee organizations to handle new legislation.

The legislation, however, did not await the naming of committees to consider it, for on the first two days the House received nearly 1,000 bills and joint resolutions, while about 300 bills and joint resolutions were offered by senators. Many of these measures affect the services.

Neither the House nor Senate has chosen its committee members yet. However, the House on Thursday selected its Ways and Means Committee which serves as a "committee on committees."

Due to many election upsets and wide Republican gains, a large number of committee changes are in the offing. The House Military Affairs Committee, for instance, had 15 Democrat and 10 Republican members. Five of the 15 Democrats failed of reelection. The House leadership has agreed that the new proportion on the committee shall be 14 Democrats and 11 Republicans, which means that one of the five Democrat vacancies will be filled by a Republican.

Similarly, the House Naval Affairs Committee had 16 Democrats and 11 Republicans, of which five Democrats and one Republican failed of reelection. The new proportion will be 14 Democrats and 12 Republicans, which means that three Democrats and two Republicans will be added to the committee.

A slight increase in Republican representation on Senate committees also is expected.

Service Legislation

A number of service bills which failed of passage in the 77th Congress already have been reintroduced. Among these are:

Representative Hinshaw's bill to raise the Marine commandant to full general.

Senator Wiley's and Representative Voorhis' bills to promote the late William Mitchell posthumously.

A number of departmental merchant marine bills include amendment of shipping laws, a service medal for seamen.

Representative Cole's bill to prohibit naming of Navy ships after vessels lost in this war.

Delegate Dimond's proposal to reduce the most of hunting licenses for service personnel in Alaska.

Prohibition bills, ostensibly aimed at the services; probably, as in the last war, designed to attempt to "dry up" the nation again.

Departmental measure to give the Secretary of the Navy more power in granting enforcements.

Departmental bill to extend jurisdiction of naval courts martial over civilians in Navy-controlled areas outside of the United States.

Senator Barbour's bill to permit persons with physical disabilities to be appointed in Army of the United States upon signing waivers. Similar legislation was enacted for the sea services by the last Congress.

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Press Debates Nation's Capacity to Support 7,500,000-Man Army

DISCUSSING whether the United States should have a large Army, both sides bring out strong arguments. Those for it say the military should not be hampered; those against it, that the all-over manpower situation cannot stand a great armed force without sufficient factory and farmer power behind it at home.

The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* gibes enemies of the greater force by quoting General George C. Marshall as directing "his rebuke specifically at the critics who complain that we are building too large an army" and giving his answer "that we can check the expansion program at any time but we cannot improvise military organization. It is far wiser to have a bigger army than we need than to lack the military organization which might give us the final victory."

The *Detroit Free Press* says: "Whatever is necessary to create that force (to bring Hitler and Tojo to their knees) must be expedited. There is no escape."

The *Trenton (N. J.) Evening Times* believes "regardless of any elements of danger that may be involved, such an army (of 7,500,000 men) must be raised for the vital reason that it is essential to victory."

Conversely, *The State* (Columbia, S. C.) thinks: "Already agriculture has suffered from a topheavy military program. Already strategic war industries have suffered by the rush of indispensable men to the colors. There is definite merit in the argument that we may be leaning too heavily to the sword, and too far away from the plowshare and workbench."

The *Boston Post* says: "Whether our total war effort is being projected beyond our resources in manpower and raw material, with perhaps disastrous consequences to both the military and civilian economy, we do not pretend an opinion. But, if possible it is a matter that should be taken out of the realm of theory and settled on the most practical basis of fact."

The *San Francisco Chronicle* contends: "We must revise plans for an army of 7,500,000 men, or what the military experts have said without challenge about the necessity in modern warfare to have 15 civilians behind the lines and on the home front for each man in uniform. Mr. Roosevelt has disposed of the first alternative. He says the army plan will not be revised but will go forward. Since such an Army, with Navy and Marines, means a fighting force of 10,000,000, the ratio of the military experts means 150,000,000 civilians to support the fighters and themselves. This being

a Nation of 130,000,000, enlightenment is needed on this point to help keep public thinking straight."

The *Washington Post* asks: "Are we not aiming at too high a figure? There would be no argument if the size of the army in this day of total war were not related to the scarcity of manpower and the competition of other claimants for it. The inescapable fact is that we are short of manpower in relation to the needs and responsibilities we have shouldered at home and abroad. The farm and the factory must be considered. As President Harvey Davis of Stevens Institute put it, 'This is a highly mobilized war and we are in far more danger of losing it in the factories and shipyards at home than in any of the combat areas.'"

In the *Knickerbocker News* it is stated: "The President expressed surprise to the newsmen that anybody in Congress should suggest the Army was getting so big the civilian economy could not support it. We should gear our spending and probably our army's size to the developments of the war. If we had to have a whale of an army, we would probably do a whale of a job backing it up. Yet, it is still a safe rule to figure on our reasonable needs, even if we have such a tremendous backlog of manpower and material resources."

"Senator Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado," the *Cincinnati Enquirer* says, "has raised anew the question of how large an army the country can equip, send overseas, and maintain adequately while making the immense economic effort required to supply our Allies."

The *Chicago Tribune* says: "This necessity for emphasizing quality and not quantity in our fighting forces has by this time impressed itself upon almost everyone except those in Washington with whom the final decision in the matter rests. They are still talking of an army of 7,500,000 men, which is only a mild recession from their prognostications a few months ago of 10 or even 13 million in khaki. The folly of this procedure was aptly pointed out recently by Mark Sullivan, who noted the Russians have 15 million soldiers, trained and eager to fight, and the Chinese an even greater number. We have promised weapons to these vast armies."

"Some limit should be placed upon the present program, which begins to appear as if it had been devised less for the purposes of National Defense than for bankrupting the nation."

Army Map Service Honored

The Joint Army-Navy "E" Award for outstanding production of war materiel was presented 5 Jan. to the Army Map Service, at ceremonies at the organization's plant near Washington, D. C.

The award was won for extraordinary service in supplying maps of all kinds for various campaigns, including the one in North Africa.

Assistant Secretary of War, McCloy, made the principal address, and presented the "E" banner, which was received by Col. W. A. Johnson, CE, Commanding Officer of the Map Service.

Rear Adm. C. H. Woodward, USN-Ret., who is Chief of the Incentive Division of the Navy Department, presented the individual "E" lapel pins which are given each worker in an "E" plant. On behalf of the employees, these were accepted by Mr. William H. Pistel, the oldest worker in the organization, and Mr. Thomas L. Sharkey, one of the oldest civilian executives.

Major Gen. Thomas M. Robins, Acting Chief of Engineers, presided at the ceremonies, which featured music by The United States Army Band, under direction of Capt. T. F. Darcy, Jr.

The Army Map Service has operated under various names since 1909, when it started in small quarters with a staff of only 18 enlisted men. Today it turns out between three and four million maps a month. Among its functions is provision of technical training for young officers to prepare them for map drafting in the field.

Navy Dental Corps

A selection board will convene 11 Jan. to recommend lieutenant commanders of the Navy Dental Corps for promotion to grade of commander. Eligible for consideration are those Regular officers beginning with Lt. Comdr. A. R. Giltzman (No. 9102 in the July 1941 Navy Register) and ending with Lt. Comdr. C. F. Hoyt (No. 9159 in the same Register). Lieutenant commanders of the Naval Reserve who have been on duty since 1 July 1941 are also eligible for promotion.

With the new Congress convening this week, the service is speculating on the nomination of a dental officer to be rear admiral, temporary. The rank of rear admiral in the Dental Corps was authorized in the closing days of the last Congress, and a nomination for temporary promotion to that rank—permanent promotions are suspended for the duration—is expected soon.

Duties of QMG

The Secretary of War has promulgated changes in regulations so as to define the general duties of the Quartermaster General as follows:

(a) The Quartermaster General, under the authority of the Secretary of War and under the Supervision of the Commanding General, Services of Supply, is charged with the procurement, storage, and distribution for the Army of all supplies of standard manufacture and of all supplies common to two or more arms or services but not with the procurement, storage, and distribution of special or technical articles to be used or issued exclusively by other supply departments; with the furnishing of means of animal transportation of all classes and kinds required by the Army; and with such other duties not otherwise assigned by law as the Secretary of War may prescribe: **Provided**, That special and technical articles used or issued exclusively by other arms or services may be purchased or procured with the approval of the Under Secretary of War by the services using or issuing such articles, and the chief of each supply service may be charged with the storage and issue of property pertaining thereto.

(b) The Quartermaster General is responsible for the establishment of and general supervision over all national cemeteries, soldiers' plots, Confederate burial plots, monuments, and parks under the jurisdiction of the War Department and the records pertaining thereto. In addition, he has direct control and supervision over Arlington National Cemetery and Mexico City National Cemetery. He is responsible for the purchase of grave sites; the procurement and supply of Government headstones and grave markers; the recovery and disposition of remains of military and civilian personnel when such expenses are payable from War Department appropriations; and he is Graves Registration Service officer within the continental limits of the United States.

(c) The Quartermaster General has charge of training facilities under jurisdiction of The Quartermaster General for providing advanced specialist training for Quartermaster Corps personnel and others as prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Victory in 1943

Asked what the New Year holds in store, Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., USN, United Nations commander in chief of the South Pacific, is quoted as saying: "Victory for the United Nations. Complete, absolute defeat for the Axis Powers."

In Washington Mr. Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information was asked what he thought of this view. "I have no information to support such a prediction, although I have been trying to get some," he replied, adding pessimistically a discussion of the "continuing serious submarine menace."

Doubtless, Admiral Halsey had in mind

the heroic work his command has been performing in the South Pacific and was motivated by that fine feeling for his men and the stimulating effect such encouraging views would have on their morale.

Mr. Davis, on the other hand, was considering the effect on the civilian population and the war workers in the United States, and the fact that they might relax their efforts if they thought the war almost won.

Specialized Training

Qualifications for the selection of a limited number of enlisted men in the Army for training in basic and advanced specialized subjects in designated colleges and universities under the Army's Specialized Training Program were announced this week by the War Department.

Applicants for basic specialized training under the plan must meet three requirements. These are:

1. An Army General Classification Test of 110 or better.
2. Must have been graduated from an accredited high school and be between the ages of 18 and 21, inclusive. The applicant must not have reached his 22nd birthday.
3. Must have completed or must be in the process of completing the regular basic training of the Army.

In order to qualify for the advanced training, the applicant, in addition to having the qualifications for basic specialized training, must have had at least one year of college work in a recognized college or university or equivalent training and must be 18 years of age or over but not necessarily under 22.

Vindicate Officers Schools

About one-third of the officers of the Army of the United States are graduates of Officer Candidate Schools, which means that they won their commissions after service in the ranks, says the War Department. The bulk of this group were commissioned within the last six months.

In addition, almost one-half of the total officer strength of today's Army came from the National Guard and the organized reserves. The remainder includes officers of the Regular Army and those who were appointed from civilian life because of special skills.

Up to the end of 1942, 13,561 recent graduates of Officer Candidate Schools had received promotions from the initial grade of second lieutenant. Of these, 13,156 are now first lieutenants, 397 are captains, seven are majors, and one is a lieutenant colonel.

President Reveals Figures

In his message to Congress this week President Roosevelt paid great tribute to the American fighting man and also gave the public many interesting figures heretofore unrevealed. He let it be known that there are now 1,500,000 "soldiers, sailors, marines, and fliers" on duty outside the United States.

He said that in 1942 we produced 48,000 airplanes, or more than the total output of Germany, Italy, and Japan combined. In December alone we produced 5,500 military planes and "the rate is rising." We produced 56,000 combat vehicles including tanks and self-propelled artillery, and the President stated that we are now laying greater emphasis on the latter category. In 1942 we turned out 670,000 machine guns, 21,000 anti-tank guns, ten and a quarter billion rounds of small arms ammunition, and 181,000,000 rounds of artillery ammunition.

While speaking highly of all of our engagements with the enemy he laid great stress on the strategic importance of the victory at Midway.

Battleship Accomplishments

The Navy Department this week issued an account of the accomplishments last November of an American battleship, "one of several operating with the U. S. naval forces in the Southwest Pacific," which weathered a terrific concentrated aerial attack, downed 32 enemy planes and went on to sink one Jap battleship (or heavy cruiser), three cruisers and one destroyer and inflicted damage on others.

The unnamed American battleship suffered one hit on a turret, but the report stated that the damage has long since been repaired. Capt. Thomas Leigh Gatch, USN, commanded the vessel, and himself suffered an injury from the same bomb that hit the turret, an artery in his neck being severed and the muscles of his shoulder torn. Three weeks later he was up and ready to fight again, but his left arm still hangs injured.

The release said that the Jap cruisers steamed "right into 16-inch jaws of death" and that the battleship sent up "a curving wall of glowing steel" from the AA guns that "fairly bristled along its length." In the action against the planes the battleship was protecting a carrier whose fighter planes were also up combating the attackers.

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Service Legislation

(Continued from First Page)

A Navy Department bill to advance Adm. Emory S. Land, (CC), USN, to rank of vice admiral on the retired list.

Prospective Legislation

Chairman Reynolds of the Senate Military Affairs Committee will introduce a number of bills passed by the Senate last year but not acted upon in the House. Already introduced is a measure which would permit officers of components of the Army of the United States retired in temporary grade for physical disability to retire in their temporary higher grades. Legislation providing for technological mobilization and for universal service are due also to be considered in the Senate.

On the House side, Chairman May of the Military Committee stated that he had no legislative plans at the present time, but as soon as his committee is named and organized it would meet to discuss the probable work of the coming year. He stated that the determination of the House leadership not to act hastily on departmental proposals without being consulted beforehand meant that he expected to be consulted by the War Department before any important legislation is sent up to the Hill.

Chairman Walsh, of the Senate Naval Committee, this week conferred with Navy Department representatives over the program of the coming session. Most of this program has to do with measures which failed of adoption last session.

A bill being sponsored by the War and Navy Departments will be of great importance to bachelor officers of all services on duty with troops. Section 6 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 provides that "no rental allowance shall accrue to an officer having no dependents while he is on field duty." The Comptroller General has interpreted this to mean that all duty with troops whether within or without the United States is field duty. This decision will not be applied by the General Accounting Office prior to 1 March 1943. Meanwhile the Navy is paying rental allowances to officers without dependents who are serving under conditions where they are required to maintain quarters, but the quarters are not provided by the government.

Rate of this bill is problematical. The Naval Committee probably would give prompt approval, but the Senate Military Committee which considered the original bill states that the Comptroller's decision is strictly in accordance with the law as they intended it.

Chairman Vinson of the House Naval Affairs Committee would make no statement on proposed legislation. The ranking minority member of the committee, Representative Maas, of Minn., a colonel in the Marine Corps Reserve, states however, that while he opposes plans for a single House-Senate defense committee, he definitely feels that there should be far more cooperation within each house; i.e., between the House Military and Naval Committees and the Senate Military and Naval Committees.

Glaring examples of lack of coordination were exemplified during the last Congress by the handling of the Women's Reserve bills, the pay acts, the enlistment allowance acts and the temporary promotion acts.

In the field of personnel, Colonel Maas

intends to press for amendment of the act of 30 June 1942 to permit automatic permanent promotions in the Navy and Marine Corps. That act suspended permanent promotions not only for the duration of the war but possibly for as much as a year and a half afterwards. The Congressman's fear is that many officers who finally come up for selection for permanent promotion will be considered too old. His proposal, offered when the original act was considered, is to promote to a higher permanent grade any officer who is serving in a temporary higher appointment and who has four years in his present permanent grade.

Under his proposal a commander, with three years in that grade, would be automatically promoted to captain after the fourth year, if he were serving in temporary grade of captain or higher.

The coming year, with all selection suspended, would be a good time to review the whole selection system, Colonel Maas believes.

Names of Military Planes

In order that the general public may get a better idea of the character of military aircraft and more easily identify the combat planes mentioned in press dispatches from the battlefields of the world, a joint announcement this week stated, the Army and Navy have officially recognized the popular names which have become associated with the various models. This practice has long been in effect in England.

With a few exceptions, where manufacturers have not submitted suggested names, the following will be applied to American aircraft (Army and Navy technical designations are also given):

Heavy Bombers		
Army	Navy & MC	Name
B-17		Flying Fortress
B-24	PB4Y	Liberator
Medium Bombers		
B-18		Eolo
B-23		Dragon
B-25	PBJ	Mitchell
B-26		Marauder
B-24	PV	Ventura
Light Bombers		
A-20	BD	Havoc (Attack)
A-24	SBD	Dauntless (Dive)
A-25	SB2C	Helldiver (Dive)
A-29	P40	Hudson (Patrol)
A-34	SB2A	Buccaneer (Dive)
A-35		Vengeance (Dive)
	SB2U	Vindicator (Dive)
	TBD	Devastator (Torpedo)
	TBF	Avenger (Torpedo)
Patrol Bombers (Flying Boats)		
OA-10	PBY	Catalina
	PB2Y	Coronado
	PBM	Mariner
Fighters		
P-38		Lightning
P-39		Albacore
P-40		Warhawk
P-43		Lancer
P-47		Thunderbolt
P-51		Mustang
	F2A	Buffalo
	F4F	Wildcat
	F4U	Corsair
Scouting Observation (Scaplanes)		
	SO3C	Seagull
	OS2U	Kingfisher
Transports		
C-43	GB	Traveler
C-45A	JRB	Voyager
C-46	RC3	Commando
C-47		Skytrain
C-53	R4D	Skytrooper
C-54	R5D	Skymaster
C-56	R5O	Lodestar
C-61	GK	Forwarder
C-69		Constellation
C-76		Caravan
C-87		Liberator Express
	JR28	Excalibur
Trainers		
PT-13 & 17	N281 & 3	Caydet
PT-19 & 23		Cornell
	N2T	Tutor
PT-22	NR	Recruit
BT-13 & 15	SNV	Vallant
AT-6	SNJ	Texan
	SNC	Falcon
AT-7	SNB2	Navigator
AT-8 & 17		Bobcat
AT-10		Wichita
AT-11	SNB1	Kansas
AT-13 & 14		Yankee-Doodle
AT-15		Crewmaker
AT-19		Reliant
Liaison		
L-1		Vigilant
L-2		Taylorcraft
		Grasshopper
L-3-C		Aeronca

L-4-B	ME	Grasshopper
		Piper
		Grasshopper
L-5		Sentinel

Navy, Marine Retirements

The list of 1 Jan. retirements in the Navy and the Marine Corps has been released, and the hardness with which the physical examination of all officers over 58 years of age has hit became evident.

Retired for physical disability were a vice admiral, Russell Willson, four rear admirals, the Adjutant and Inspector of the Marine Corps, a second Marine brigadier general, two colonels and a number of line and staff captains.

Now ordered is a physical examination of officers over 56 years of age which, if the results of the earlier tests are any criterion, will result in a number of additional retirements.

Many of these retired 1 Jan. will be retired on duty.

Following is the list of 1 Jan. retirements. Not all of these are because of the examination, and information as to which officers were affected by the recent tests and which were retired under other laws was not immediately available. It is believed however that the recent examinations caused the retirements of the line officers above commander, the Medical Corps officers above lieutenant, the Dental, Supply and Civil Engineer Corps officers and the four Marine commissioned officers.

Line	
Vice Adm. Russell Willson.	
Rear Adm. Albert T. Church.	
Rear Adm. Ralston S. Holmes.	
Rear Adm. Andrew C. Pickens.	
Rear Adm. Stanford Caldwell Hooper.	
Capt. Guy Erwin Davis.	
Capt. Philip Gatch Lauman.	
Capt. Herbert Bernard Riebe.	
Comdr. Leslie K. Pollard.	
Comdr. Carl S. Drischler.	
Lt. Comdr. William H. Meyer.	
Lt. Comdr. John T. McDermott.	
Lt. Orrin F. Black.	
Lt. Francis A. Van Slyke.	
Lt. Herbert P. Pearce, E-V(S).	
Lt. Howard B. Worden, C-V(S).	
Ens. William Van Horne Pettingill.	
Medical Corps	
Capt. Robert E. Stoops.	
Capt. John L. Neilson.	
Capt. Montgomery E. Higgins.	
Capt. Gardner Ellis Robertson.	
Capt. William A. Angwin.	
Capt. George Carroll Rhoades.	
Capt. Abraham Herbert Allen.	
Capt. Robert Eustis Hoyt.	
Capt. Andrew Blaine Davidson.	
Comdr. John G. Powell.	
Comdr. Joseph James Kaveney.	
Lt. Comdr. Benjamin Winston Gaines.	
Lt. Tully T. Blalock.	
Dental Corps	
Capt. John Volney McAlpin.	
Supply Corps	
Capt. Dallas Bache Walnwright, jr.	
Civil Engineer Corps	
Comdr. Dow Hiram Nicholson.	
Chief Warrant	
Ch. Pay Clk. Charles A. Hatchelder.	
Ch. Corp. William E. Redfern.	
Marine Corps	
Brig. Gen. Edward A. Ostermann.	
Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Harrington.	
Col. Paul A. Capron.	
Col. Sydney S. Lee.	
Ch. Pay Clk. Carlton L. Post.	

Marine Corps headquarters reported this week that General Ostermann, Adjutant and Inspector, has been advanced to grade of major general, having been commended by the Secretary of the Navy for performance of duty in actual combat, and has been relieved from active duty. Col. Samuel C. Cumming, his assistant, is serving temporarily as A. & I.

General Harrington is remaining on active duty in his present assignment as director, Marine Corps Schools, Quantico. Colonels Capron and Lee also are remaining on active duty.

Army Regulation Changes

A new edition of Army Regulation 35-3070, covering payments authorized to cadets at the Military Academy, has been issued by the War Department. The edition brings the regulation of 8 April 1932 up to date.

Changes No. 3 to AR 600-750, also issued by the department, provide for issuance of a temporary Army signal number to men who claim prior Army service until their service and old signal number are verified, in which case the former signal number will be used.

Calendar of Legislation

BILLS INTRODUCED

H. R. 5. Rep. Lynch, N. Y. To continue pay of members of armed forces for one year after war. (Also H. R. 105. Rep. Van Zandt, Pa.)

H. R. 13. Rep. Bland, Va. For the relief of warrant officers of the Army Mine Planter Service.

H. R. 55. Rep. Hartley, N. J. Permitting the naturalization of certain aliens whose sons or daughters have served with the armed forces.

H. R. 57. Rep. Heffernan, N. Y. Providing free laundry and dry-cleaning service to members of the military and naval forces while on active duty.

H. R. 59. Rep. Hinshaw, Calif. For the federalization of State Guards.

H. R. 60. Rep. Hinshaw, Calif. To provide the rank of general for the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

H. R. 75. Rep. Keogh, N. Y. For re-employment of persons enlisting in the armed forces.

H. R. 106. Rep. Voorhis, Calif. To restore the rank of brigadier general to William Mitchell, deceased.

H. R. 131. Rep. Bland, Va. To provide re-employment rights for persons who leave their positions to serve in the merchant marine.

H. R. 132. Rep. Bland, Va. For the issuance of a device in recognition of the services of merchant sailors.

H. R. 134. Rep. Bland, Va. To provide for the suspension, during the war, of operating-differential subsidy agreements.

H. R. 136. Rep. Cole, N. Y. Prohibiting re-naming of naval vessels for ships lost in present war.

H. R. 137. Rep. Cole, N. Y. Authorizing the appointment of certain Reserve officers to the line of the Regular Navy.

H. R. 155. Rep. Patman, Texas. To increase the pay of the members of the armed forces; to make intangible property bear its fair share of the cost of national defense.

H. R. 332. Del. Dimond, Alaska. Amending Alaska game law to reduce fees for service-men hunters.

H. R. 502. Rep. Dirksen, Ill. Amendment to permit enlistments in the WAVES and SPARS of women who have attained the age of 18.

H. R. 503. Rep. Dirksen, Ill. Amendment to provide for enrollment in the WAACs of women who have attained the age of 18.

H. R. 650. Rep. Rogers, Mass. To extend the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to include SPARS, WAACs and WAVES.

H. R. 665. Rep. Rogers. Providing medical and hospital treatment and domiciliary care for WAACs.

H. R. 603. Rep. Kefauver, Tenn. To amend the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942. Provides that any officer of the Army and World War service retired between 29 June 1922 and 1 Jan. 1923 with not less than ten years' commissioned service shall receive 75 per cent of active duty pay.

H. R. 709. Rep. Pace, Ga. Provides for prohibition.

H. R. 751. Rep. Vinson, Ga. Provides for reimbursement of certain Navy personnel for property lost in a disaster in the Antarctic.

H. R. 752. Rep. Vinson, Ga. Extending jurisdiction of naval courts to certain persons outside the continental limits of the U. S. during war and national emergencies.

H. R. 753. Rep. Vinson, Ga. Authorizes Secretary of the Navy to grant easements on naval reservations.

S. J. Res. 10. Sen. Wiley, Wis. Granting posthumous rank of major general to late William Mitchell.

S. 41. Sen. Hill, Ala. Providing for universal service and total mobilization.

S. 148. Sen. Barbour, N. J. Permitting appointment of AUS officers with physical disabilities.

S. 228. Sen. Clark, Mo. Exempting money spent on uniforms from taxation.

Two Weeks' Notice for Changes of Address

In order to prevent delay in the receipt of your copy of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, please notify us two weeks in advance of change of address. Such notice should include the old as well as the new address, and if possible, the imprint from the wrapper.

Because of the great number of changes of station during the current emergency, please allow us two weeks in which to change your subscription address.

Thanks,
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

- Army and Navy casualty lists?
- Army studies new nurse ranks created by nurse pay bill?
- Enlisted candidates for Coast Guard commissions may train in grade?
- American prisoners of war in the Philippines?
- If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot obtain this information from any other source.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY

Restrict Soldier Mail

The War Department announced this week that effective 15 Jan., no package may be sent to a soldier overseas unless it contains an article that has been requested by the soldier, and the request has been approved by the commander of the battalion or similar unit. The package will not be accepted by the Post Office unless the written request, bearing the commanding officer's approval, is presented.

These packages will be limited in weight to five pounds, and may not be more than 15 inches in length, and 36 inches in length and girth combined.

Under the new regulations, magazines and newspapers may be mailed to a soldier only by the publisher and only if the soldier is the subscriber. However the soldier will be free to subscribe to any newspaper or magazine he wishes, and will not require special permission to do so.

The mailing to soldiers overseas of single copies of magazines and newspapers will be discontinued.

"In this connection," the announcement stated, "it should be borne in mind that copies of many current publications are provided by the Special Service Division of the Army, and are available to the soldiers."

The only exception to these rules will be in the case of soldiers who have been sent overseas while packages, addressed to them at a station in the United States, were in transit. Such packages will be forwarded overseas.

The Department said: "Experience indicates that the new restrictions on packages will work no hardship. In the main, these rules will operate merely to prevent the duplication of items of food-stuffs, clothing, and other articles already adequately supplied by the Army. Every effort is made by the Special Ser-

vice Division and the Army Exchange Service to provide items that are in general demand.

"There is necessity for conserving the cargo space of airplanes as well as ships, and the V-Mail system was devised to meet this problem. V-Mail represents a saving of 98% in cargo space as opposed to ordinary mail. The V-Mail letter will be the only type of letter bound for those overseas areas where facilities for its reproduction exist which will be assured of transportation by air. The points at which reproduction installations for V-Mail are now available are the British Isles, Iceland, Greenland, Australia, the Near East, the Southwest Pacific, the Hawaiian Islands, and India. They will be available within the near future in North Africa."

Organize 5th Army

Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Inf., USA, who assisted Lt. Gen. D. D. Eisenhower in directing the assault on North Africa, has just been placed in command of the United States Fifth Army which has been activated in Africa. This is the first unit to have been set up as an Army organization overseas.

Lieutenant General Clark, who is only 46 years of age, played an important part in the visit to North Africa of a small American contingent by submarine three weeks before the actual Allied landings. There he held a rendezvous with certain French officers and had some hairbreadth escapes from capture during these secret sessions.

The organization of this Fifth Army probably means that several divisions have been organized through its various ranks and that this Army is now ready to assume its place beside the British First Army in Tunisia.

What the size of our contingent in North Africa is cannot be said, though President Roosevelt in his address before Congress on 7 Jan. said we have 1,500,000 men overseas.

No extensive movement of troops can be effected until after the rain over there stops. That will be about 1 Feb., according to weather prophets, and it will take probably two weeks of warm sunshine to dry up the mud sufficient to permit the start of tactical developments. J. Wes Gallagher of the Associated Press recently made a tour along the African coast in an airplane and reported to his service in this country that the whole territory he saw was a mass of muddy waste.

Praises Gen. Knudsen

Under Secretary of War Patterson this week credited Lt. Gen. William S. Knudsen with lifting military production by at least ten per cent.

Mr. Patterson credited him with single-handedly raising production at least a tenth, improved manufacturing techniques in most major war industries, originating the substitution of materials for critical items such as making shell casings of steel instead of brass.

"I suppose more than any other one man, he laid out our aircraft production program," Mr. Patterson told an interviewer. "That was back in 1940, when he was on the Defense Advisory Commission. The same thing has been true all along the line—explosive plants, shell-loading plants, small arms ammunition, and so on."

General Knudsen was president of General Motors when he came to Washington in 1940 on the old National Defense Advisory Commission. He later was director general of OPM, and for a year he has been the War Department's director of production.

Permission to Marry

American soldiers stationed overseas may marry if they receive their superior's permission, but will be court-martialed if they wed without that permission, United States Army Headquarters of the European Theater of Operations has announced, according to press dispatches from London.

Permission must be sought in writing

two months before the intended date, headquarters said.

19th Bomb. Gp. Cited

Award of decorations to 20 officers and 28 enlisted men of the 19th Bombardment Group, Army Air Forces, was announced this week "for gallantry in action" during aerial bombing raids on Japanese bases in Rabaul, New Britain, on 7, 9, and 12, August 1942, which covered the original landings of the United States Marines on Guadalcanal on 7 August.

For these actions the 19th Bombardment Group was cited as a unit by the Secretary of War for the third time. Since these actions the bombardment organization has received a fourth such citation, which is more than any unit of the Army has been so cited since the war began. The first 2 unit citations were for actions in Batavia and Corregidor, Philippine Islands. The fourth citation of this Group was for actions, details of which have not yet been announced.

This distinction gives the members of the Group who have participated in 2 or more of the actions for which the unit was cited the right to wear a special insignia as a permanent part of their uniform. This insignia, or citation device, is a blue ribbon framed in gold laurel leaves, and is worn on the left breast, between decorations' bars and service ribbons.

The following officers and enlisted men were awarded Silver Stars:

1st Lt. J. G. Ellis	S. Sgt. A. J. Kennedy
1st Lt. J. S. Hancock	Sgt. W. J. Law
1st Lt. J. A. Crockett	Sgt. C. R. Olson
1st Lt. R. B. Rankin	Sgt. L. D. Whipp
1st Lt. R. B. Gooch	Sgt. J. H. Andrews
1st Lt. R. E. Holsey	Sgt. G. C. Keelik
2nd Lt. W. E. Bryant	Sgt. J. L. Hickey
2nd Lt. P. J. Scarboro	Sgt. L. H. Ferraguto
2nd Lt. P. R. Tarbuton	Sgt. J. M. Hines
2nd Lt. W. T. Chesser	Cpl. G. C. Hollister
2nd Lt. L. W. Neumann	Cpl. J. Bayles
2nd Lt. R. B. Wilson	Cpl. H. L. Hernandez
2nd Lt. J. M. Dawson	Cpl. M. D. White
T. Sgt. C. C. Schlerholz	Cpl. J. E. Wrenn
T. Sgt. J. F. Clark	Pvt. 1st. M. R. Andrado
S. Sgt. L. H. Snow	Pvt. 1st. R. P. Elmerick
S. Sgt. E. K. Bentz	Pvt. 1st. G. R. Lynch

Onk Leaf Clusters were awarded to the following officers and men in addition to decorations previously awarded to them: Capt. J. W. Carpenter, III; M. Sgt. D. W. Fesmire; M. Sgt. J. M. Geckler; Capt. C. H. Hillhouse; M. Sgt. C. W. Thrasher; 1st Lt. E. M. Jacquet; 1st Lt. M. C. Woods; T. Sgt. W. E. Bostwick; 1st Lt. W. E. Seamon; T. Sgt. J. A. Wallach; 2nd Lt. D. C. Miller; S. Sgt. R. P. LeGault; 2nd Lt. M. D. Stone; Sgt. I. E. Berran

Convert Tank Plant

The first conversion of a war plant from one type of production to another, to meet the shifting needs for weapons, was announced this week by the War Department. The plant involved was the Symington-Gould Corporation plant in Rochester, N. Y., which originally was planned to produce tank armor castings for the Ordnance Department. However, study of the revised 1943 production program revealed that the output of that plant would not be required to meet the needs for armored plate.

It was determined that the Air Corps could use the released facilities of the plant to meet its aircraft production requirements. Hence, the plant will be completed by the Ordnance Department but will be turned over to aircraft production. The Department stated that such conversions are expected to take place as time and necessity indicate.

102 "Actors" Attend OCS

Of the 2,000 enlisted men who were in the cast of the Army War Show, which disbanded on 20 Dec. at Atlanta, 102 will be in Officer Candidate Schools by the end of January.

These have been assigned to 14 schools as follows: Quartermaster, 22; Infantry, 18; Armored Force, 14; Ordnance, 12; Military Police, 6; Signal Corps, 5; Coast Artillery, 5; Chemical Warfare, 5; Medical Administrative, 4; Engineer, 3;

Tank Destroyer, 3; Field Artillery, 2; Air Forces Administrative, 2; Finance,

AAF Officer School Revamped

According to the Miami Beach School of A. F. Technical Training Command there has been an important reorganization of the academic program of the School. The first eight weeks are to be devoted to general instruction in many subjects with the objective of accomplishing basic officer training. During the final third of his training the candidate will concentrate on his future duties and so be able to assume his particular Air Force post immediately upon graduation. It is claimed that the new program will improve academic, military and athletic training.

Brig. Gen. Arnold N. Krogstad will be in command of the newly formed Fifth District for the State of Florida which includes the AAFTC at Miami Beach. Col. Roy M. Jones will be chief of staff; Maj. Luther Hill, G-1; Lt. Col. William A. Jones, G-2; Maj. Tracy E. Davis, G-3; Maj. Louis D. Cooper, G-4. Capt. Joseph P. Binns is aide to General Krogstad and secretary to the General Staff. The following are acting officers on the Staff in addition to their regular duties: Maj. Robert J. Pugh, AG; Maj. James W. Roberts, JAGD; Lt. Col. Robert A. Howard, Jr., QMC; Maj. Harland G. Fairchild, Signal Officer; Col. Dan C. Ogle, District Surgeon.

Aberdeen Has New Chief

Brig. Gen. Donald Armstrong, chief of the tank-automotive center, Ordnance Department, at Detroit, has been made commanding general of the Aberdeen (Md.) Replacement Center, and Maj. Gen. John K. Christmas, OD, may succeed him in Detroit.

Col. Irwin S. Dierking, QMC, has been named successor as commander of American troops in Northern Ireland, of Maj. Gen. Russell P. Hartle, Inf., who now commands American Forces in the European Theater during the absence of Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Inf., who is in North Africa.

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Many are the hearts that are yearning for loved ones far away — in service somewhere — on land, in the air, on the sea, or underneath. It becomes the patriotic duty of every American without exception, to work unceasingly, to contribute without stint, to sacrifice without restraint, to pray fervently for our righteous cause, to the end that complete victory be achieved and lonely hearts be reunited in a lasting Peace.

Henry M. Reed
CHAIRMAN

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THE UNITED STATES NAVY and MARINE CORPS



Status of Temporary Appointees

The Navy Department has issued the following instructions to clarify the status of enlisted men of the Regular Navy who hold temporary appointments as warrant officers or commissioned officers:

"Hereafter enlisted men of the Regular Navy holding temporary appointments in warrant or commissioned grades shall be continued in service in an extended enlistment status beyond expiration of enlistment until termination of temporary officer appointments at which time they revert to permanent enlisted status and will be discharged, reenlisted, or have their enlistments extended in accordance with current directives governing other enlisted personnel. The decision of the Comptroller General dated 19 Dec. 1942 validates the payment of travel and reenlistment allowances which were actually made to temporary officers prior to 7 May 1942.

"It has been noted that some disbursing officers are not complying with provisions of Alnav 123 which stated 'Regular enlistment allowance still applies.' Enlisted men of the Regular Navy (except those holding temporary warrant or commissioned rank) were entitled to travel and double reenlistment allowances until 15 June 1942, since which date travel and single reenlistment allowances have applied. However, disbursing officers are not now authorized to make back credits of double reenlistment allowances in the case of men reenlisted between 1 and 15 June 1942. Any claim settlements by the General Accounting Office disallowing the reenlistment allowance should be resubmitted.

"The date preceding the day the enlisted man is appointed to warrant or commissioned rank by the President will be considered the date of discharge for the purpose of repayment of deposits under Article 2166-7, Supplies and Accounts Manual. Deposits made subsequent to such date will be repaid without interest. Repayment with interest will be made on current pay account in the case of men now holding temporary warrants or

commissions. Repayment will be made in closing enlistment account in the case of personnel hereafter temporarily appointed. The foregoing is applicable to the Marine Corps and Coast Guard."

Wake Raid Only Sample

That the United States raid on Wake Island was just a sample of what the Japanese may expect was the statement of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, in presenting awards to naval heroes on 1 Jan.

Concerning the raid of 24 Dec. on Wake, Admiral Nimitz said: "I am glad to have this opportunity of starting the new year by making recognition of the splendidly executed mission of our Army Air Forces." He continued:

"Without warning, the morning before Christmas the Japanese on Wake Island were suddenly presented with 76,000 pounds of aerial bombs, most of which struck and damaged military targets.

"All our planes attacked from low altitudes and returned to base on schedule, with neither planes nor personnel harmed by enemy artillery which was finally awakened by the visitors.

"To me, this operation epitomizes the complete unity with which all the fighting forces in the Pacific—the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard—are coordinating their strength and skill against the enemy.

"This raid and others like it will not eject the enemy from Wake. Such raids will, however, serve notice on the enemy, as well as give assurance to our countrymen, that we have men with spirit and resolution and skill to handle the tools that are going to drive the Jap back to his own islands.

"To those of us in the theater of operations there have been vexatious delays in getting ready. Building of bases and transport of troops and materiel are but a few of the tasks that had to be done before we could undertake such an operation as this raid on Wake.

"Let the enemy take such consolation as he may from the thought that this raid was only a sample of things to come.

"For the preparation and planning of this operation, Brig. Gen. Howard Ramey deserves great credit.

"For its efficient execution we thank Colonel Matheny and his flight group. (Col. William A. Matheny led the raid.)

"It is heartening to know that thousands of other young airmen of the armed services are eager and ready to carry out similar missions.

"The courage, determination and airman-ship of Colonel Matheny and his officers and men indicate the response we can expect from the personnel of all services in maintaining a common front against the enemy in the Pacific.

"Made of exactly the same stuff are two destroyer skippers and two submarine commanders who receive awards this morning.

"One, Comdr. Orville Gregor, took his destroyer, Aaron Ward, under the very guns of an enemy battleship to deliver a torpedo attack in the third battle of Savo Island. His ship was hit by a salvo of 14-inch shells and was raked by cruiser fire, but she lives to continue the fight.

"All of you know the story of the seaplane tender McFarland. The determination and resourceful tenacity of her captain, Lt. Comdr. John Alderman, is an inspiration to the rest of us.

"It is the American way of life that produces such men as these."

Promote Marine Commanders

Representative Hinshaw, of Calif., reintroduced this week as H.R. 60 a bill which failed of passage last year which would give rank of general to the Commandant of the Marine Corps and permit other Marine officers to hold rank of lieutenant general.

Reservists to Regular Navy

Authority to commission in the Regular Navy officers of the Naval Reserve who were commissioned as a result of training as midshipmen, USNR, would be conveyed by a bill, H.R. 137, introduced this week by Representative Cole, of N. Y.

Obtain Leave in Money

The Comptroller General has held (decision B-30601) that a government employee in the military or naval service who has elected to have his accrued annual leave remain to his credit may change his mind, and upon application be paid for the accrued leave.

Forrestal Absolves Youth

Addressing the fourth graduating class of the Naval Reserve midshipmen on 5 Jan. Under Secretary James V. Forrestal told them that it was his, not their generation that any blame for this war is to be placed. This was because his generation had been through a world war and should have known how to handle guilty nations.

Commissioned as ensigns in the Naval Reserve, the 284 successful candidates went through an arduous training, including naval engineering, naval discipline and indoctrination. Reserve Midshipman Chester M. Locke was commander of the battalion, and component parts were headed by Carl L. Byham, jr., Robert C. Meacham, and Frank H. Thames, jr. All were ordered to immediate active duty.

Mr. Forrestal was introduced by Rear Adm. J. R. Beardall, superintendent of the Academy.

Reimburse for Losses

Legislation to reimburse two Marines for losses of personal property was requested of Congress this week by the Navy Department.

One measure (H.R. 633) would pay \$1,796.00 to Master Gunner Sgt. Eugene M. Martin for loss of possessions in a fire at Parris Island, S. C., on 21 Sept. 1941. The other (H.R. 635) would pay \$53 to Capt. Richard Rothwell for losses suffered in a flooding of his quarters at Quantico, Va., early in 1942.

Both bills were introduced in the 77th Congress but adjournment prevented passage.

Private Made Navy Lieutenant

Pvt. Arnold J. Steele of Headquarters Battery, 499th Armored Field Artillery Battalion, 14th Armored Division, is one more among enlisted personnel who are proof of the fact that commissions are awaiting Army and Navy enlisted personnel.

Pvt. Steele has been commissioned as a lieutenant in the Naval Reserve and is to report to the Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N. C., for training. He took his examination for appointment in October 1942.

Navy Begins Induction

The Navy has begun induction through Selective Service of skilled workmen for use in its ranks and will soon call up more technicians to handle positions for which special training is needed. At first the men must take indoctrination courses but soon thereafter they are given ratings commensurate with their proficiency and the skill that is required.

640 WAVES Graduated

The first full class of midshipmen, comprising 640 students, was graduated 8 Jan. from Smith College at Northampton with addresses by Rear Adm. Randall Jacobs, Chief of Naval Personnel, and Lt. Comdr. Mildred A. McAfee, director of the WAVES.

Fisher Gets New Contract

The Fisher Body Division of General Motors announced this week that it has been awarded a new contract which will make it one of the nation's foremost manufacturers of gun breech housing mechanisms for the Navy anti-aircraft guns. The Fisher Body has been producing breech housing mechanisms for these weapons since early in 1941. Monthly output of the gun parts will be at the highest rate ever undertaken by one company, with production being 10 times greater than the original rate.

Because all available facilities of the plant where the breech housings are now made are already devoted to the job, the new contract will extend the work to another large plant, Mr. Fisher said. Although approximately 40 per cent of the machines needed for the job are available, nearly \$4,000,000 worth of new machines and equipment will be required. In addition, arrangements are being made for extensive subcontracting.

Service Campaign Medals

(Continued from First Page)

ridian West, thence south to the South Pole. "European-African-Middle Eastern Area east boundary—From North Pole south along the 60th Meridian East Longitude to the intersection of the eastern border of Iran, thence along that border to the Gulf of Oman and the intersection of the 60th Meridian East, thence south along the 60th Meridian East to the South Pole.

"European-African-Middle Eastern Area west boundary—Coincident with the east boundary of the American area.

"Asiatic-Pacific area, east boundary—Coincident with the west boundary of the American area.

"Asiatic-Pacific area, west boundary—Coincident with the east boundary of European-African-Middle Eastern area.

"For purposes of this medal Alaska shall be considered as outside the continental limits of the United States.

"Clasps for campaigns or engagements will be authorized as designated by the Commander in Chief.

"No person en route in a passenger status or on a tour of inspection is eligible for a medal by such status alone unless while in such status he is involved in combat later designated as a recognized campaign or engagement.

"Service in vessels or aircraft in or above ocean waters shall be construed as service outside the continental limits of the United States even though such vessels or aircraft may have been based within such continental limits.

"Pending issue of medals, service ribbons are authorized to be worn. For each recognized campaign or engagement for which a clasp is authorized a bronze star will be worn. For five or more campaigns or engagements a silver star will be worn in lieu of each five bronze stars."

Adm. Nimitz Visits Family

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, recently spent a few days with his wife and daughter in Berkeley, Calif., afterward returning to Fleet headquarters.

Navy Exhibits 20-mm. Gun

The Navy has begun a tour of 36 states with a new 20-mm. antiaircraft gun. The weapon will be shown at 100 industrial plants to prove its workability.

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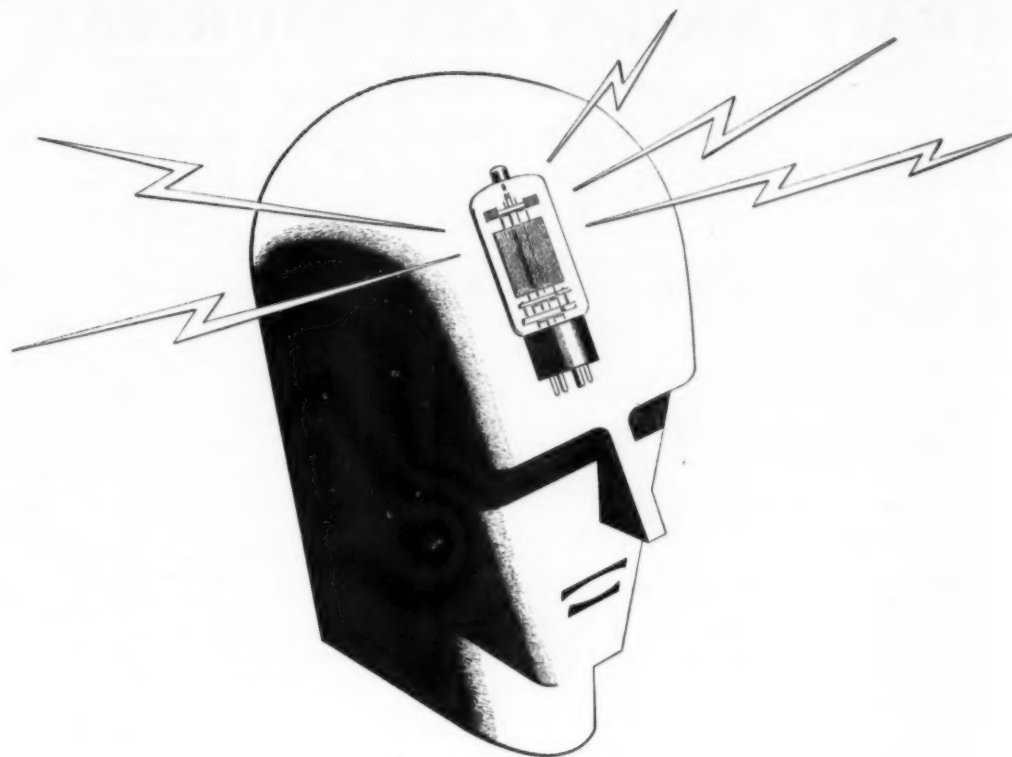
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This is a war of mobility and speed. Mobility on land, sea and in the air is made possible by speed of communication. *Radio carries voice, code and pictures at the speed of light.*

This is a war of morale. Soldiers, sailors and home folks must be informed and entertained. Understanding must be maintained with allied peoples. Courage and hope must be brought to those awaiting liberation. *Radio broadcasting builds morale.*

For more than two decades, the Radio Corporation of America has pioneered in the progressive development of radio, electronics and television. In the present crisis, those developments—in communications, broadcasting, research, engineering and manufacturing—are performing services of vital importance to the United Nations. Out of RCA's war experience will come new and finer products and services for industry, the home, and the nation—to help make life more than ever worth living.



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Blue Network Co., Inc. • RCA Institutes, Inc.

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Army-Navy "E" to an RCA Instrument plant



Army-Navy "E" to an RCA Tube plant



Army-Navy "E" to the RCA Radiomarine Service



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Editor

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of the Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1935.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1943

"Our strength and state of preparation should be displayed in a manner not to be mistaken."—ZACHARY TAYLOR.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Victory.
2. Assurance now that personnel and equipment for our land, sea, and air forces will be maintained after the present war at such strengths as the responsible heads of those Services determine necessary to assure this nation against future aggressors.
3. Protection of Service personnel, active and retired, against undue reductions in their pay through imposition of the Victory tax and income taxes.
4. Institution of studies looking toward the protection and development of just post-war systems of promotion for personnel of the permanent establishments.
5. Strengthening of the post war status of the National Guard and Reserves to assure their efficiency and permanency with continuance of full training facilities after the war.
6. Upward revision of pension scales to assure Service widows a living income.
7. Compensation for service personnel who use privately owned automobiles on government business.

WE present herewith our new Priority List of objectives we will seek during the coming year. Heading that list, of course, is Victory, toward which all the people and all the nation's resources must be devoted one hundred percent. A principle objective for the benefit of Service personnel will be the easing of the enormous tax burden which constitutes, in effect, a deep cut in the pay which Congress and the people voted them. Some of the other objectives look forward to the situation after the war. We must be assured now that our land, sea, and air forces will not be sacrificed to peace idealists; that they will not be allowed to decline and leave this nation open to aggression again. Likewise, there should be a determination now to set up fair and equitable promotion systems for the personnel of the permanent establishments who will "keep the peace" after this war is over. We look back with satisfaction to the accomplishment of many of the objectives in our former Priority List—higher pay schedules were enacted, pay of temporary grade was authorized, and, thus far, military and naval determinations have governed the strengths of our forces. We ask those of our readers who have suggestions for further editorial objectives for the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to write them out and mail them to us.

IN our "United States at War," which has received acclaim throughout the Armed Forces and the country, Admiral William D. Leahy, the President's able Chief of Staff, pointed out the interrelationship of events in this global war. For example, he noted the influence of an event occurring in the Arctic upon the situation in the South Seas. How correct is this reasoning is shown by three recent widely separated bombing operations, two by American Air Commands and one by a German squadron. In the Pacific, there was the "perfect combat mission," to quote Brig. Gen. Howard K. Ramey, Chief of the Seventh Air Force Bomber Command, directed against Wake Island. Against Bangkok, there was the efficient flight and bombing conducted by the air force of General Clayton Bissell. Over Casablanca appeared a small number of German planes. The Ramey operation involved a flight of 2,000 miles, that of General Bissell 1,600 miles, that of the Germans 2,000 miles. The notable difference between our raids and that of the enemy was that our planes dropped heavy loads on their targets, on Wake Island alone 38 tons, while the Germans let fall only a few bombs that did practically no damage. In short, we demonstrated anew the value of the policy pursued by General Arnold of constructing long range bombers equipped with ample fuel, and armed with bombs far exceeding in size and quantity that which German Heinkel 177 or Focke-Wulf 200-K or Japanese bombers can carry. The effect of our possession of superior equipment upon strategy as well as tactics, is clear. Within the range of our bombers from the Hawaiian Islands are the Gilbert and Marshall Islands. When we recapture Kiska and Attu in the Aleutians, we will be able to reach Tokyo. Our fortresses are attacking Italy and Greece and their Islands, and have appeared over Roumania. To meet the raids, it will be necessary for the Japanese to retain a large part of their improved Zeros at home or at their bases, and this likewise is true of the Axis. Consequently, their bombing operations, without fighter support, necessarily must be limited. Moreover, while we are turning out superior bombers, it will be impossible for our enemies to start a mass production of this type that can possibly equal our strength, this aside from the larger output of our greater industrial capacity. So Wake Island and Bangkok and our flights from North Africa as well as England, will have an influence upon operations everywhere, as Admiral Leahy pointed out. And, of importance also, is the fact that in the light of our air superiority, we will be able to make thrusts that will gravely hamper our enemies in their efforts to regain the initiative.

Service Humor

Rookie's Resolutions

- 1—I will not complain in 1943, any more than I did last year.
- 2—I will learn my General Orders again, next time I have guard, from No. 1 to No. 2, inclusive.
- 3—I will not say anything about the G. I. menu on Sundays.
- 4—I will go to church regularly every time it snows more than two inches on Miami Beach.
- 5—I will say nothing about the man who gets me up every morning at such an unearthly hour, that I haven't said every morning.
- 6—I will write a letter home every time I can't find an excuse to do something else.
- 7—I will not smoke during sleeping hours or while eating.
- 8—I will sew on those missing buttons, or let my sister do it the next time I get home on furlough.
- 9—I will say nothing behind the sarge's back that he wouldn't tell me to my face.

—Keep 'Em Flying.

Suggested epitaph for Hitler's tombstone: "This is positively my last territorial request."

—Scott Field Broadcaster.

One Kick Too Many

The following epitaph is inscribed on a stone over the grave of a famous Army mule in France: "In memory of Maggie, who in her time kicked 2 colonels, 4 majors, 10 captains, 42 sergeants, 432 other ranks, and one Mills bomb."

—The Breeze.

Introduction

At a Thanksgiving banquet, the toastmaster was about to introduce the president of a well known college who was to be the speaker of the evening.

"Ladies and gentlemen," the toastmaster said, "you have just enjoyed turkey stuffed with sage—and now you are about to enjoy a sage stuffed with turkey."

—5th Service Command News.

Too True

American Doughboy—"Why, you can board a train in Texas at dawn, and twenty-four hours later you'll still be in Texas."

English Tommy—"We've got trains like that here, too."

—Springfield Armory News.

From Cpl. J.W.D. has come the smashing last line to the limerick printed in our 26 Dec. issue, to wit:

There was a sergeant named Shaughnessy

With a reputation for courtesy,

"When he shouted, 'At ease!'"

He'd add, "If you please,"

And end the command with a curtsy.

How about completing this story of laudable ambition for publication in our 23 Jan. issue:

There was a private named I. Ate Glass

Who aspired to the officer class,

He studied long and hard

And at last earned his reward—

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

G.H.K.—Annual examinations for appointments in the Regular Army are open to officers of the Army of the United States and its components on active duty. The next tests are scheduled tentatively for the early part of 1943. The examinations are held under the provisions of Circular 80, War Department, 1942.

J.P.O.—Warrant officers do not come under provision of the recent law which permits officers to be promoted effective from date of order and dispenses with new oaths of office for each promotion. The status of warrant officers as a separate group from enlisted men and from commissioned officers is fixed by law, and they cannot be covered under any law affecting officers or enlisted men, unless a clear intent to so cover them is found. This is not the case in the law you cite, for that law was designed to modify promotion procedures which stemmed, not from the fact that officers were being promoted in the Army alone, but from the fact that a promoted officer was entering upon a new office under the United States.

In the Journal

10 Years Ago

Although he was unable to attend the Sixth National Conference on the Merchant Marine held in Washington this week, General John J. Pershing, directed a vigorous letter on the subject to Chairman T. V. O'Connor of the Shipping Board, which was read at the Thursday conference meeting by Maj. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Inf., USA. The woeful lack of American shipping for the transportation of our armies abroad in 1917 and 1918, General Pershing felt, should drive every American to the conclusion that we must provide an adequate merchant marine under our own flag.

20 Years Ago

The nominations of Capt. J. H. Dayton, commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, and Capt. Charles G. McVay, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, to be rear admirals, will be sent to the Senate probably next week.

30 Years Ago

2nd Lt. George F. Patten, 13th Cav., will proceed to Fort Riley, Kans., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to West Point, N. Y.

50 Years Ago

The *Alliance*, now in Samoan waters, will probably pay a visit to Auckland before her return to San Francisco. It has been several years since the Stars and Stripes have been unfurled in a colonial port.

75 Years Ago

Brevet Maj. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, commandant of the Military District of Alaska, on the 29th of last October issued a general order No. 1 announcing that in accordance with Washington directives he had formed all of the territory recently acquired from Russia into a military district.

War Department
Organized Reserves

ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War
Henry L. Stimson
Under Secretary of War
Robert F. Patterson
Assistant Secretary of War
John J. McCloy
Assistant Secretary of War (Air)
Robert A. Lovett
Chief of Staff
General George C. Marshall

ARMY PROMOTIONS

To Colonel
Oscar C. Kubach, Panama, AAF; James C. Fry, Ft. Riley, Kan.

To Lieutenant Colonel
Majors Daniel R. Baugh, E. J. Hopkins, Earl Heimlinger, Howard L. Lange, all of Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Maurice C. Davidson, MD, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Frank H. Britton, 10th Armored Div.
Herbert P. Horton, Scott Fld., Ill.
William H. Isabel, Andrew P. Foster, Leon C. Scott, William E. Maulsby, jr., all of Camp Chaffee, Ark.
William R. Prince, Camp Polk, La.
James C. Boggs, 60th Armd. Regt.; Albert E. Harris, 6th Armd. Div.
Joseph T. Clark, Edgar A. Gilbert, Brook-ly Fld.

Glenn F. Rogers, Stanley A. Jewasinski, William M. Booth, Fred S. Cummings, Jr., Ft. Riley, Kan.
Harry C. Parker, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

To Major

The following captains have been promoted to majors:

Gordon A. Douglas, Fred L. Rinkliff, Scott Fld., Ill.
George H. Hollingsworth, Caribbean Area.
Panama: William Hunt, CE; John J. Sleight, AGO; Tom Hall, Willie E. Grove, Robert W. Molloy, Alcorn B. Johnson, all of the CAC; Jesse B. Brown, Frank H. Power, Martin Kerlan, all of the MD; Myrl F. Smith, Richard C. Thomas, Mike C. Donovan, Edward S. Wieman.

Ludwig Setter, QMC, New Jersey.
Camp Chaffee, Ark.: Leo G. Carlson, James E. Babb, Edward S. Brewster, John W. Hollister, Alwyn V. Larkin, Harold E. Miller, Eugene J. Mohen, jr., Robert A. Perov, Howard E. Phillips, Leonard D. Witherell.
Camp Polk, La.: Wayne E. Balletine, AGO; Allen T. Hill, Charles C. Grant.
Brookly Fld.: Thomas H. Baker, Ben W. Hutson, O. S. Farmer.

Ft. Monmouth, N. J.: H. E. Timmerman, Wesley B. Conkling, Ted J. Palik.

To Captain

Following 1st Lts., all in Panama promoted to captains: Edward M. Ghiz, Charles C. Gray, Forbes R. McCreery, Jr., Townsend Cutler, Saul Bergard, MD, Isadore R. Berger, MD, La Mont Whittier, MD, Vilas Samples, MD, Emmet A. Ehlers, Botho R. Schneek, Bayle P. Tebo, Chaplains Paul S. Oliver, James A. Martin, Archel R. Meredith, Dennis P. Coleman, Howard F. Gebhart, Charles J. Berpel, Eugene Flynn, Robert J. Hearn, William H. Traux, DC, William T. Walters, Boyale E. Day, William E. Robins, Thomas J. Spears, Jr., Howard K. Welch, William P. Kearns, Jr., Albert C. Schwelkert, William R. White, Allen B. Monderer, SC, Roger L. Lyons, SC.

Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.: Henry E. Willis, New Jersey: William C. Burtis, FD; Ralph E. McCune, QMC.

Scott Fld., Ill.: Ch. William E. Pearson.
Selman Fld.: Kenneth E. Hughes, Frederic C. Pew, Lorin W. Hoyt.

Merced Fld.: W. P. Eby, A. R. Brashear, P. L. McCoy, C. J. Wilson, R. R. Duncan.
9th Armd. Div.: John D. Beaver, John F. Larrick, Philip B. Pitz, Lowell K. Schmidt, Gene N. Moore, Charles P. Molcar, Wilbur O. Nelson.

Camp Chaffee, Ark.: Daniel R. Iannella, Herman Rozolsky, Rivers E. Booth, Woodrow C. Furr, John C. Jester, Donald A. Ross, Herbert R. Faust, Marvin Ames, John I. Anderson, Guy A. Pederzani, Robert M. Toll, George F. Weingart.

Camp Polk: Stanley B. Angle, George F. Burt, Jr., AGF, Stanislaus J. Codner, AG.
Ft. Riley: Gordon S. Shotwell, Martin S. McGinnis, Duane K. Dennis, Richard R. Short, Vincent J. Tranfaglia, Robert W. Alexander, Bentley R. Stogsdill, Jr., Philip J. Doherty, Elsie B. Goffinet, Eugene A. Watta, James H. Weyhenmeyer, William B. Haze, William P. Hendron, Lloyd D. Graham, Edward H. Ruffin, Harry D. Berger, John C. McKenzie.

Ft. Monmouth: Joseph E. Venables, Stephen W. Gazy, Karel E. Pearson.

To be 1st Lieutenant

The following 2nd Lts., all in Panama, promoted to 1st Lts.: Albert Maverick, 3rd, Ernest W. Cooler, Jr., Kennedy B. Dwight, Den-

ver D. Bragg, Jack C. Horner, James D. Macintosh, James R. Smith, Herman Brown, Jr., Lloyd Gardner, James M. Lain, Paul E. Morgan, Jr., Frederick D. Patterson, Louis H. Ponsl, Thomas J. Richardson, Joseph L. Shome, Carl W. Byas, Gordon E. Mereness, George C. Murray, Abner D. Potter, Daniel E. Ridgell, Bozidar Stoshitch, CE; Richard O. Braswell, Leo Bradshaw, Jr., Jack Fooks, Frederic M. Hunt, Seth C. Houck, CAC; John H. Holoday, Charles F. Langley, Julius Bassin, Lang W. Anderson, Jr., James B. Hubbard, Air Force; Walter E. Andrews, Felix J. Bertine, William C. Evans, Billy V. Morris, Alex M. Parker, jr.

David Kohn, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
9th Armd. Div.: John M. Haskin, Dave F. Paddock, Robert L. Rice, Melvin J. Solason, Robert J. De Gray, Frederick F. Gordon, Alex Kapantais, James R. Maitby, Wiley C. McCollister, Niles J. McIntyre, Barnard O'Neill, Keith H. Miller.

Scott Fld.: Robert W. Rosebrough, Charles L. Iacoucci, Samuel W. Franklin, Jr., John H. Starke, Frank A. Getman, T. W. Coughlin, John H. Hodges, Clifford K. Jaffe, Harold J. Gebhart, James L. McClinton, Stanley G. Abrams, Thomas N. Dickens, Claude L. Gardner, William N. Doughten, Ira K. Moore, John J. Goett.

Brookly Fld.: Carl M. Palmer, Malcolm C. Long, George A. Capps, Marvin W. Houghton, Leonard E. Clark, Whitman A. Rice.

Overseas: Lewis A. Tegland, John J. Jensen, Harold C. Anderson.

Selman Fld.: Samuel N. Slater, AAF.
Camp Chaffee, Ark.: Robert K. Ashby, Russell E. Bobbitt, Cornell C. Houston, John L. Huntington, Floyd C. Jennings, Irving Kapitulnik, Jerry H. Lewis, Russell D. Miller, Edward C. Stork, Lloyd H. Thrush, Donald E. Udey, Dale C. Bermond, Jr., Liberty W. Birmingham, 3rd, Frederick C. Brems, Quinto G. Cheell, Robert Robbins, Andrew W. Winiarczyk, Stuart Miller, William I. Smoot, Daniel R. Gentry, Earl L. Hallman, Oliver W. Harmon, William T. May, Joel P. Ory, James P. Knox.

Camp Polk, La.: Charles Spears, Charles M. Waldo, Robert Spriggs.

Appointments

Commissioned 2nd Lts.: WO William O. Williams, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.; Cpl. Gardner L. Kane, Camp Crowder, Mo.; M. Sgt. Milford H. Palmquist, Victory Division.
The following staff sergeants, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., appointed flight officers: Charles L. Brazie, Irving Littorin, jr., William M. Burris.

Army Nurse Corps

The following personnel changes in the Army Nurse Corps during the month of December, 1942, have been announced:

Transfers from Reserve to Regular: 2nd Lts. Helen M. Gallagher, Miami Beach, Fla. Nabiah Hottton, Army and Navy General Hospital, Ark.

Promotions: To the Grade of Assistant Superintendent with relative rank of Captain: Helen V. Johnson, Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C. Mary Miller, Orlando Air Base, Ala. Addie R. Richards, Camp Beale, Calif. Elizabeth Fitch, 9th Hospital Center, Dorcas C. Avery, 159th Station Hospital.
To the Grade of Chief Nurse with relative rank of 1st Lieutenant: Esther A. Witzke, Ft. George Wright, Wash. Mary E. Cooper, Ft. Bliss, Tex. Mary M. Wagener, Ft. Lewis, Wash. Irmgard Makowiecki, Ft. George G. Meade, Md. Helen M. Heinrich, Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo. Nina M. Baker, Lovell General Hospital, Mass. Florence E. Halde-man, Camp Patrick Henry Port of Embarkation, Va. Myrna M. Tomlinson, Ft. Riley, Kan. Agnes C. Jensen, Office of the Surgeon General, Nina Larkin, Camp Hood, Tex. Margaret K. Donahue, Lawson General Hospital, Ga. Margaret M. Hogan, Camp Gordon, Ga. Emma Dick, Ft. Ord, Calif. Margaret E. Daniel, Cochran Field, Ga. Sarah A. Wheeler, Tyndall Field, Fla. Nellie M. Boward, Ft. Benning, Ga. Emma Havasy, Dale Mabry Field, Ft. Gladys M. Caley, 107th Station Hospital. Gladys R. Hughes, Camp Atterbury, Ind. Glenda S. Spelhaug, Ft. Lewis, Wash. Josephine E. Denner, Camp Maxey, Tex. Ivah Ridley, Camp Maxey, Texas. Hazel M. Leisason, Fitzsimmons General Hospital, Colo. Maude B. Callison, O'Reilly General Hospital, Mo. Edith M. Morton, 10th Evacuation Hospital. Anne J. Longacre, 20th General Hospital. Euphemie P. English, 20th General Hospital. Mildred E. Davis, 20th General Hospital. Mary E. Grove, Valley Forge General Hospital, Pa. Loretta G. Morton, Maxwell Field, Ala. Katherine R. Gary, Brooke General Hospital, Tex. Mary G. Howard, Camp Edwards, Mass. Florence Doumar, 147th General Hospital. Marion E. Thuma, Ft. Devens, Mass. Rachel T. Adams, Ft. Devens, Mass. Myrtice L. Fuller, 112th Station Hospital. Leora E. Stich, Camp Wheeler, Ga. Victoria S. Toukatlian, Camp Sibert, Ala. Kathryn M. Kavanaugh, AAFPS,

NO NAVY, MARINE CORPS, OR COAST GUARD ORDERS

Publication of orders issued to Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard personnel has been ordered suspended to avoid possible revelation of information against the public interest.

Lincoln, Nebr. Frances E. Gilbert, Camp Crowder, Mo. Gladys A. Stoner, 185th Station Hospital. Eva Mazur, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. Mary J. McCone, 8th Evacuation Hospital. Margaret E. Hahlin, 4th General Hospital. Pauline J. Loignon, Camp Forrest, Tenn. Sedly G. Baker, Brooke General Hospital, Tex. Rose M. Inman, Huntsville Arsenal, Ala. Eleanor M. Gosline, Ft. Niagara, N. Y. Mildred Radakovich, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans. Anne M. Simon, Atlantic City Air Base, N. J. Jessie A. Rinehart, Camp Swift, Tex. Lottie H. Snoddy, Keesler Field, Miss.

Discharges: Forty-seven.
Retirements: 2nd Lts. Muriel F. Mlyniec, and Frances B. Wallace.
Deaths: 2nd Lt. Anne M. Pritekel.

Additional List of Prisoners

Names of 336 additional American soldiers held as prisoners of war by the Japanese in the Philippine Islands were released 7 Jan. The list includes 334 officers, 1 enlisted man and one warrant officer of the United States Army. Other lists will be issued later.

The list includes the name of Capt. Willibald C. Bianchi of New Ulm, Minn., who was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for action on Bataan on 3 Feb. 1942. Although twice wounded, he advanced against an enemy machine gun nest and personally silenced it with grenades. Then he mounted a tank and used its anti-aircraft machine gun against a strongly held enemy position until he was knocked completely off the tank by a third bullet.

1st Lt. B. W. Riall
Capt. W. B. Thomas
Capt. E. W. Jones, jr.
1st Lt. J. Rogers
1st Lt. H. B. Stewart
Capt. C. E. Chunn
1st Lt. M. L. Deeter
1st Lt. J. G. English
Capt. W. S. Halton
Capt. A. G. Russell, jr.
Capt. F. L. Berry
Capt. L. B. Beasbeck
Maj. L. A. Bosworth
1st Lt. F. W. Bovey
1st Lt. H. E. Bragdon
1st Lt. J. C. Brokaw, jr.
Capt. O. C. Bryant
1st Lt. W. B. Burrell
Capt. R. W. Callaway
1st Lt. R. L. Carrusso
1st Lt. G. E. Cave
Capt. H. J. Colman
1st Lt. S. J. Cullison
1st Lt. W. N. Delano
1st Lt. L. LeR. Dixon
Capt. J. C. Ellis
Capt. J. W. Ely
Capt. M. W. Evans
1st Lt. S. Foley
Capt. J. A. Ford
1st Lt. T. H. Fortney
Capt. J. M. Fowler
1st Lt. C. A. Frances
1st Lt. J. P. Freeburg
1st Lt. E. S. Gable
1st Lt. P. D. George
1st Lt. B. J. Gilbert
1st Lt. E. E. Girzi
Capt. N. L. Grow
1st Lt. B. E. Gwynn
Capt. J. M. Loupe
Maj. J. D. McPherson, jr.
1st Lt. P. H. Meier
1st Lt. F. C. Moffitt
Capt. H. V. Munton
Capt. R. D. Patterson
Capt. C. L. Picotte
Capt. R. I. Platt
1st Lt. C. W. Rock
Capt. E. Rosemont
1st Lt. N. H. Russell
1st Lt. R. P. Shurtleff
1st Lt. E. W. Stewart
1st Lt. W. O. Todd, jr.
Capt. R. F. Tokoly
Capt. E. L. Walker
Capt. F. E. Whittenburg
1st Lt. D. E. Wiser
1st Lt. P. E. Wright
1st Lt. C. N. Cairns
1st Lt. W. L. Ashborn
Maj. C. F. Maynard
Lt. Col. L. E. Roemer
Capt. R. E. Bibee
1st Lt. W. P. Deason
Lt. Col. E. V. Kerr
1st Lt. H. S. Ellis
1st Lt. J. A. Gillon
1st Lt. M. E. Redfield
1st Lt. L. G. Semmens
1st Lt. W. H. Waggoner, jr.
1st Lt. W. C. Baggett
Capt. T. C. Bigger
Capt. T. S. Bryan
Capt. B. F. Daniel
1st Lt. J. F. Taylor
Capt. K. T. Ballantyne
1st Lt. E. D. Eggers
1st Lt. L. H. Holmes
Capt. C. R. Welchko
1st Lt. D. C. Arp
1st Lt. E. H. Carpen-ter
1st Lt. W. D. Chalek
1st Lt. L. R. Clark
Capt. P. C. Cooke
Capt. L. W. Cramer
1st Lt. R. B. Currens
1st Lt. K. L. Ek
1st Lt. R. G. Emerson
1st Lt. W. N. Fores-ter
Capt. R. G. McClure
Capt. T. D. Patterson
Capt. J. I. Pray
1st Lt. E. W. Roberts
Capt. C. V. Schermerhorn
Capt. R. H. Schwass
1st Lt. J. C. Traw
Capt. J. W. Zimmerman
1st Lt. C. R. Arvin
Capt. W. C. Blackledge
1st Lt. R. B. Fugate
1st Lt. R. J. Gagen
1st Lt. W. C. Ramme
1st Lt. O. E. Saalmon
1st Lt. W. S. Strong
1st Lt. R. H. Burr
1st Lt. H. B. Connor
1st Lt. K. E. George
1st Lt. J. P. Gillespie
Capt. E. V. Mead
Capt. W. H. Owen, jr.
1st Lt. C. R. Seltz, jr.
1st Lt. C. H. Wall
Capt. R. S. Wray

Navy Department
Marine Corps

1st Lt. H. A. Arnold
Capt. C. R. Reas
1st Lt. T. O. Bush
1st Lt. C. S. Dronberger
1st Lt. H. F. Eddington
Capt. K. C. Griffiths
Capt. K. W. Schroeder
1st Lt. M. O. Smith
Capt. G. W. Wylie
1st Lt. M. L. Daman
1st Lt. W. Gentry
1st Lt. G. A. Vanardall
1st Lt. B. F. Van Sant
1st Lt. N. A. Wides
1st Lt. G. C. Worthington
Capt. A. J. Bethard
1st Lt. E. Engel, jr.
Capt. C. J. Savole
Capt. E. E. Ericson
1st Lt. J. H. Forsythe
Capt. E. M. Shiley
1st Lt. D. B. Bartlett
1st Lt. M. M. Day
Capt. R. Pennell
Capt. M. H. Rosen
1st Lt. G. A. Coennen
Capt. D. S. Robin
1st Lt. D. A. Rowden
Capt. R. J. Verde
Capt. H. A. Wallace
Capt. W. C. Bianchi
1st Lt. E. R. Blackmore
Capt. R. E. Conn
Capt. C. C. Foster
1st Lt. R. W. Studer
1st Lt. M. R. Swensen
1st Lt. C. H. Tucker
Capt. J. Z. Wheeler
1st Lt. R. D. Barton
Capt. J. E. Olson
1st Lt. W. R. Saunders, jr.
Capt. H. E. White
1st Lt. H. H. Ball
Capt. A. C. Biedensteln
1st Lt. H. E. Costigan
1st Lt. C. W. Erhardt
1st Lt. C. A. Fleming
1st Lt. G. A. Reed
Capt. J. C. Riley, jr.
Capt. L. K. Smarr
Capt. F. G. Spoor
1st Lt. R. W. Yoder
1st Lt. J. W. Fisher
1st Lt. H. L. Blizard
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U. S. War Communiques
WAR DEPARTMENT

No. 280, 29 Dec.

North Africa: 1. Our patrols in the northern area were in contact with the enemy during the night of 27-28 Dec. At the same time, bombers attacked roads behind the enemy's lines. Both sides yesterday briefly shelled the other's positions. Our forces destroyed two enemy tanks with artillery fire. Light enemy units attacked one of our positions north of Medjez El Bab, without success.

2. During air patrols over forward areas yesterday, one squadron of Spitfires which encountered an enemy formation of six JU 88's escorted by six ME 109's shot down two JU 88's and one ME 109. One of our fighters was lost.

3. Our P-38 and P-40 fighters on sweeps made several attacks on enemy vehicles and destroyed at least twelve of them. One of our fighters is missing. A formation of P-38's on a sweep southwards attacked enemy trucks, carrying troops, gasoline and supplies, near the border of Tunisia and Tripolitania. About 20 trucks were destroyed, most of them being left on fire.

4. Two of three enemy fighters attempting to attack one of our airfields were shot down, and an enemy bomber was also destroyed, all by P-38's.

5. The docks and harbor at Sousse were attacked by Flying Fortresses yesterday without loss. Hits were seen on the docks and much smoke was observed after the attack.

6. After inflicting severe casualties on the enemy, our units have now been withdrawn from the hill position six miles northeast of Medjez El Bab, which was the scene of heavy fighting Christmas Eve and Christmas Day.

No. 281, 30 Dec.

North Africa: 1. One of our forward patrols engaged a small enemy detachment, inflicting casualties and taking some prisoners. Our artillery shelled enemy positions in the Heiden area. Roads leading from Tunis were bombed and machine gunned by our aircraft during the night of 28-29 Dec.

2. One enemy fighter was shot down by our patrolling fighters yesterday. Bombers attacked Sousse and other objectives. No aircraft is missing.

No. 282, 31 Dec.

North Africa: 1. On the southern flank of the northern sector our patrols were in contact with the enemy in the area of station De Bou Arada during the night of 29-30 Dec., and the enemy shelled the road northeast of that point. During the day enemy armored cars shelled station De Bou Arada.

2. In the center the French, supported by a British unit, captured a position northwest of Heiden. On the northern front there was intermittent artillery fire during the day.

3. There is nothing to report from other sectors.

4. The docks and railroad yards at Sfax were attacked by heavy bombers yesterday, and the railroad yards were also raided by medium bombers. Many hits were seen on the targets and fires were left burning.

5. Four attacks were made by light bombers escorted by fighters on objectives in the Gabes area. During one of these attacks two enemy fighters were shot down, one by a bomber, the other by an escorting fighter.

6. Lightnings (P-38's) made sweeps into Tripolitania and attacked enemy vehicles on both sides of the Tunisia-Tripolitania border. From all these operations three of our aircraft are missing.

No. 283, 1 Jan.

North Africa: 1. Allied aircraft yesterday attacked shipping and docks at Sfax and Sousse, and objectives in Gabes and Central and Southwestern Tunisia. From these operations five of our airplanes are missing. Further reports show that we shot down two

additional enemy aircraft on 30 Dec.

2. There is no ground activity to report.

3. Enemy bombers attacked Casablanca early yesterday morning. Material damage was negligible and there were a few casualties, largely civilian.

No. 284, 2 Jan.

North Africa: 1. Enemy aircraft attacking Bone yesterday were intercepted by our fighters, and two other attacks were turned back before reaching Bone. Four enemy aircraft were shot down by our fighters and a number of others were damaged.

2. Our bombers made attacks on the harbor and railroad yards at Tunis yesterday. Fires were left burning. Six of our airplanes are missing from these operations.

3. There is no activity to report in forward areas.

No. 285, 2 Jan.

Asiatic Theater: 1. On 30 Dec., medium bombers of the 10th Air Force attacked the Japanese occupied airbase at Shwebo, Burma. Hangars and revetments were hit and a large oil fire started.

2. On 31 Dec. a force of fighter planes armed with small bombs attacked Japanese railway communications in northern Burma. Direct hits were reported on rolling stock and installations at Naba. Near Mohayin a train of six cars was strafed and the locomotive destroyed. At Mawlu water tanks were shot up. At Hoping two freight sheds were set on fire. Outside Hoping nine cars of a train moving south were badly damaged and the locomotive destroyed. Two of the cars damaged were fuel tank cars. At Pinbaw about 50 freight cars were strafed.

No. 286, 3 Jan.

North Africa: 1. In the course of heavy air operations yesterday, 28 enemy aircraft were destroyed, with the loss of seven of our airplanes.

2. Flying Fortresses with an escort of Lightning fighter planes (P-38's) made a heavy attack on the harbor at Al Goulette (Tunis). Hits were seen on two ships, on the docks and on the power house. Oil tanks also were hit and left on fire. Our aircraft were attacked by a large number of enemy fighters and in the ensuing combats 19 of the enemy were shot down, 17 by Flying Fortresses and two by Lightnings.

3. The docks and a military camp at Sousse and the railway between Sousse and Sfax also were bombed.

4. There was patrol activity by our troops in the northern forward area, and in the same region Hurricane bombers attacked enemy ground targets, and Spitfires shot down two enemy fighters.

5. In the southern area P-40 fighters (Warhawks) on sweeps attacked enemy vehicles and P-38's shot down an enemy bomber.

6. Enemy bombers with strong fighter escorts attacked Bone twice yesterday. On each occasion they were engaged by our Spitfires which shot down four enemy bombers and two fighters.

7. On 1 Jan., a patrol of P-38's off the Tunisian Coast encountered four German transport planes and shot down three of them.

No. 287, 4 January

1. In the Medjez El Bab area our armored forces have made a reconnaissance in force without encountering effective enemy opposition.

2. The only other ground activity of importance was in the southern sector. French headquarters reported that on 3 Jan. their force at Fondouk was bombarded. The bombardment was followed by an attack by between 30 and 40 German tanks. After some initial enemy success, the situation was restored. American tank destroyer equipment which had been turned over to the French was used. During the operation, Allied

(Continued on Next Page)

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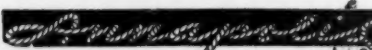
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fighters and light bombers made heavy and effective attacks on the enemy armored forces.

1. One of our aircraft was hit but the pilot is safe.

4. Otherwise air activity was generally on a reduced scale yesterday. During the night of 2-3 Jan., two enemy bombers were destroyed.

No. 288, 5 Jan.

North Africa: 1. French Headquarters reports that Allied aircraft and artillery destroyed 12 to 15 tanks of the enemy force which attacked French positions at Fondouk on 3 Jan. French counterattacks also inflicted casualties on the enemy. In support of operations by French troops, Allied bombers escorted by fighters, yesterday attacked Cherchira, north of Fondouk, and fighter sweeps were carried out.

2. Our bombers also attacked the railway yards at Kairouan, and four enemy aircraft attacking one of our airdromes were destroyed. Two of our planes are missing from yesterday's operations.

No. 289, 6 Jan.

North Africa: 1. British units launched attacks yesterday to drive the enemy from the high ground dominating our positions along a road about 15 miles west of Mateur in the Northern Sector. Successful attacks were made on hills north of the road and we captured Djebel Azzag and other points in the vicinity. Our forces are mopping up isolated machine gun posts and have repulsed a counterattack against one of our newly won positions.

2. During this action effective support was given by fighter planes and Hurricane bombers which attacked enemy troops and vehicles. Spitfires patrolling in the same area shot down three FW-190s of a formation of enemy fighters and later intercepted a force of enemy bombers with fighter escorts, destroying one bomber and one fighter.

3. Flying Fortresses bombed harbor installations and shipping at Sfax. Many hits on the target were seen and large fires were left burning. The air field at Kairouan was bombed by Martin Marauders (B-26s). Both these raids were escorted by Lightnings (Lockheed P-38s). One of our aircraft is missing from the day's operations.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

No. 233, 30 Dec.

South Pacific (All dates are East Longitude): 1. On 27 Dec.:

(a) Army and Marine Corps troops on

Guadalcanal Island killed 114 Japanese in patrol skirmishes with the enemy. United States casualties during these encounters were two killed.

(b) United States Marines, in an exchange of artillery and mortar fire, destroyed an enemy mortar, a machine gun position and killed between 30 and 40 Japanese. The Marines later ambushed and killed 11 more of the enemy. Marine casualties were two killed and one wounded.

2. On 29 Dec. United States planes made two attacks on enemy cargo vessels in Wickham Anchorage on the southeast coast of Vangunu Island in the New Georgia Group of the Solomons. Bombing and strafing resulted in the sinking of two of the enemy vessels.

No. 234, 31 Dec.

South Pacific: 1. On 29 and 30 Dec. "Catalina" patrol bombers (Consolidated PBV) made several harassing attacks on enemy installations in the Munda area of New Georgia Island. Results were not reported.

2. On 30 Dec.:

(a) At 2:00 a. m., a force of "Aircraft" (Bell P-39) and "Wildcat" (Grumman F4F4) fighters attacked and destroyed five enemy barges at Vangunu Island in the Central Solomons.

(b) At dawn a "Dauntless" (Douglas SBD) dive-bomber destroyed a large caliber enemy gun on Guadalcanal.

(c) At 6:00 a. m., "Dauntless" dive-bombers, with "Wildcat" escort, attacked enemy installations in the Rekata Bay area of Santa Isabel Island. Buildings on the east side of the bay were bombed and strafed and three float-type planes were strafed on the water.

No. 235, 1 Jan.

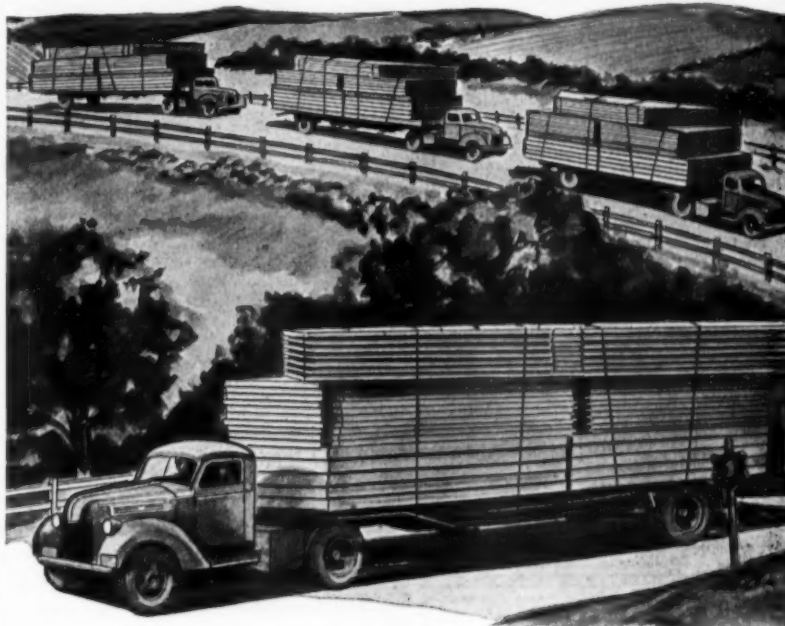
North Pacific: 1. On 30 Dec. at 9:30 p. m., a force of "Mitchell" medium bombers (North American B-25), escorted by "Lightning" fighters (Lockheed P-38), was intercepted by four Japanese "Zero" float-planes while proceeding to attack two enemy cargo ships (or transports) in Kiska Harbor. Two "Lightnings" and one "Zero" were shot down during the fight. The "Mitchells" attacked the enemy ships with uncertain results. One of our bombers was shot down.

2. On 31 Dec. at 1:47 a. m., United States medium bombers again attacked the enemy ships in Kiska Harbor. Three hits were observed on one of the ships and two hits on the other. No United States planes were lost.

South Pacific: 3. On 31 Dec.:

(a) At 4:30 p. m., a force of "Marauder" medium bombers (Martin B-26), escorted by "Lightning" (Lockheed P-38) and "Aircraft" (Continued on Next Page)

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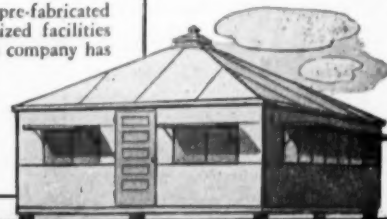
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(Continued from Preceding Page)

ra" (Bell P-39) fighters, bombed the airfield at Munda on New Georgia Island. Results were not reported.

(b) United States troops on Guadalcanal Island killed 20 Japanese in routine patrol activity.

No. 236, 2 Jan.

North Pacific: 1. On 1 Jan. a force of "Liberator" heavy bombers (Consolidated B-24), escorted by "Lightning" fighters (Lockheed P-38), attacked Japanese cargo ships in Kiska Harbor. Six enemy "Zeros" attempted to intercept the attack and one was shot down. A near hit was scored on one small ship. Clouds prevented complete observation of results. No United States planes were lost.

South Pacific: 2. On 1 Jan.: (a) "Dauntless" dive-bombers (Douglas SBD) dropped bombs in the vicinity of Kumbhono, where Japanese headquarters on Guadalcanal Island are believed to be located. Dense jungle growth prevented observation of results.

(b) "Marauder" medium bombers (Martin B-26), escorted by "Aircobra" (Bell P-39), "Lightning" (Lockheed P-38) and "Warhawk" (Curtiss P-40) fighters bombed the Munda area of New Georgia Island. All United States planes returned undamaged. Results of the raid were not reported.

No. 237, 2 Jan.

Pacific and Far East: 1. United States Submarines have reported the following results

of operations against the enemy in the waters of these areas:

(a) 2 Large cargo ships sunk.
(b) 1 Medium-sized passenger-cargo ship sunk.

(c) 1 Medium-sized cargo ship sunk.
(d) 1 Medium-sized transport sunk.
(e) 1 Medium-sized tanker sunk.
(f) 1 Small cargo ship sunk.
(g) 1 Destroyer damaged.

These sinkings have not been announced in any previous Navy Department Communiqué.

No. 238, 3 Jan.

South Pacific: 1. On 2 Jan.: (a) At 8:20 a. m. "Marauder" medium bombers (Martin B-26) and "Dauntless" dive bombers (Douglas SBD), escorted by "Wildcat" (Grumman F4F), "Aircobra" (Bell P-39) and "Warhawk" (Curtiss P-40) fighters, bombed the Japanese airfield at Munda on New Georgia Island. Hits were scored on anti-aircraft emplacements and other installations.

(b) At 2:26 p. m. "Flying Fortress" heavy bombers (Boeing B-17), escorted by "Lightning" fighters (Lockheed P-38), bombed a formation of enemy destroyers 30 miles south of Shortland Island. No hits were observed.

(c) At 6 p. m. "Dauntless" dive bombers, escorted by "Wildcats" and "Lightnings," attacked a detachment of Japanese destroyers 30 miles northwest of Rendova Island in the New Georgia Group. The destroyers were protected by 10 enemy fighters and one dive bomber. One of the enemy destroyers was left burning badly and another appeared to

be sinking.

(d) Patrol activity on Guadalcanal Island resulted in killing between 30 and 35 Japanese.

(e) United States positions on Guadalcanal Island were shelled by enemy artillery.

2. On 3 Jan.:

(a) At 7:25 a. m. "Dauntless" dive bombers, with "Lightning," "Wildcat" and "Aircobra" escort, attacked the enemy airport at Munda. No enemy planes were observed either in the air or on the field.

(b) Hits were scored on three enemy guns. No United States planes were lost although some suffered minor damage.

No. 239, 4 Jan.

South Pacific: 1. On 2 Jan.:

(a) United States motor torpedo boats attacked eight Japanese destroyers in isolated engagements in the vicinity of the northwestern end of Guadalcanal Island. The attacks resulted in one torpedo hit on one of the destroyers and three possible hits on two others.

(b) Enemy aircraft bombed our PT boats and inflicted slight damage.

No. 240, 5 January

SOUTH PACIFIC: 1. On 4 Jan. "Catalinas" (Consolidated PBV) and "Flying Fortresses" (Boeing B-17) executed a series of air attacks on the Munda area, in the New Georgia group. The same evening dive bombers, escorted by fighters, bombed anti-aircraft positions, taxiways and runways in the same area. Results of the raids were not reported. All of our planes returned.

2. Our troops on Guadalcanal attacked and gained high ground positions in the vicinity of Mount Austen, capturing an enemy field piece. Six enemy counter-attacks were repulsed with 150 Japanese killed. Patrols in other sectors killed 20 additional Japanese and captured howitzer mortars and light machine guns.

No. 241, 6 Jan.

South Pacific: 1. On 5 Jan.:

(a) During the darkness of the early morning a United States task force of surface units successfully bombarded the Japanese airfield at Munda on New Georgia Island.

(b) As the task force retired it was attacked by Japanese dive-bombers. Four "Wildcats" (Grumman F4F) intercepted and probably destroyed two more. All "Wildcats" returned safely after the remaining enemy planes had withdrawn.

(c) "Marauder" medium bombers (Martin B-26) later attacked enemy installations at Munda. Results could not be observed.

(d) During the afternoon "Flying Fortresses" (Boeing B-17), escorted by "Lightning" fighters (Lockheed P-38), attacked an enemy heavy cruiser at Buin on the island of Bougainville. Results were not observed. Our fighters were attacked by twenty-five "Zeros" and float-type biplanes. Three enemy planes were shot down and two others were probably destroyed. Two United States fighters were lost.

(e) "Flying Fortresses" attacked and scored a bomb hit on a Japanese transport in the Shortland Island area.

(f) During the day 84 Japanese were killed in mopping-up operations in the Mount Austen sector on Guadalcanal Island.

No. 242, 6 Jan.

North Pacific: 1. On 5 Jan. "Mitchell" medium bombers (North American B-25) bombed an enemy cargo ship 110 miles north-east of Kiska. The ship was left burning and was later seen to sink.

2. On 6 Jan. a "Liberator" heavy bomber (Consolidated B-24) scored one direct and two near hits on an enemy ship 185 miles southwest of Kiska.

No. 243, 7 Jan.

South Pacific: 1. On 6 Jan.:

(a) "Flying Fortresses" (Boeing B-17) with "Lightning" (Lockheed P-38) and

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30-32 oz. Genuine Beaver individually

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The War Department has officially designated the following as authorized dealers in uniforms for Army officers, warrant officers, and members of the Army Specialists Corps. They stock the Regulation two-piece uniform (coat and matching trousers); drab wool trousers (light shade); dark wool trousers (available after December 1, 1942); long wool overcoat; short wool overcoat; wool service cap; and wool garrison cap. Each garment carries the "Regulation Army Officers' Uniform Label."

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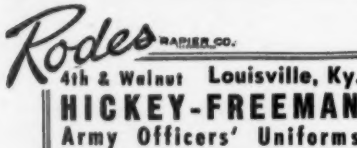
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"Warhawk" (Curtiss P-40) escort, attacked a Japanese transport in the Shortland Island area. A possible hit on the stern of the ship was reported.

(b) United States aircraft bombed the airfield at Kahili near Buin on Bougainville Island. Haze prevented observation of results.

(c) At noon United States aircraft bombed the airfield at Munda on New Georgia Island. Results were not reported.

GEN. MacARTHUR'S HQ., AUSTRALIA

29 Dec.

Northwestern Sector: Timor: Our medium units bombed Laival and Guiloro. Enemy fighters unsuccessfully attempted interception, one being shot down.

Dutch New Guinea: Merauke: An enemy float plane raided the harbor area causing slight damage.

Northeastern Sector: New Guinea: Finckhafen: An Allied heavy unit bombed the runway.

Buna area: To the right the enemy attempted to break out shortly before midnight but was bloodily repulsed. Our counter-attack drove a wedge deep into his defensive zone. Buna Village was shelled during the night by enemy naval craft, probably submarines, without damage. Our planes were active in support of our attacks.

New Britain: Gasmata: Our heavy units bombed the airdrome.

Rabaul: Our heavy units bombed enemy shipping and harbor installations just before dawn. Three direct hits were scored on a large cruiser, which was enveloped in flames and probably destroyed. Other damage could not be observed because of heavy weather.

31 Dec.

Northwestern Sector: Timor: Our attack planes strafed the Builoro airfield and enemy occupied huts at Bateno.

Northeastern Sector: New Britain: Rabaul: In a dawn attack on enemy shipping in the harbor our heavy bombers set fire to two large vessels of from 8,000 to 10,000 tons each with direct hits with 500-pound bombs. An 8,000-ton transport was also directly hit in a mast-height attack. In spite of intense anti-aircraft fire from ships and shore, all our planes returned.

New Guinea Buna Area: In tireless local assaults the enemy is being forced into an ever narrowing area. On the left our troops have driven their wedge to the sea and split the enemy defense zones. On the right an attack with tanks broadened and deepened their wedge, capturing much equipment, including three-inch naval guns, anti-aircraft guns and machine guns. Our air force was active in support.

1 Jan.

Northwestern Sector: Dutch New Guinea: Merauke: Enemy bombers raided the township.

Northeastern Sector: New Britain: Jacquinot Bay: An Allied medium unit strafed and damaged an enemy schooner.

Gasmata: One of our heavy units bombed and strafed the airdrome, setting fire to a twin-engined plane on the ground.

Solomons: Buika: Allied medium units raided the airdrome at night.

New Guinea: Wewak: An Allied medium unit bombed the airdrome.

Madang: An Allied unit bombed the township.

Lae: A combined and coordinated attack was delivered by our fighters, attack planes and medium bombers. The attack was initiated by eleven of our P-38s, which engaged twelve enemy Zeros guarding the airfield. The P-38s swept the air, shooting down nine of the enemy and damaging two, while sustaining only two damaged planes which reached their base safely. The attack elements then strafed the field, destroying four bombers and one Zero on the ground. Our medium bombers then finished by bombing enemy ground installations, with heavy damage. In an earlier sortie our reconnaissance planes surprised and destroyed six enemy planes caught on the ground with no air coverage.

Buna Area: Our ground troops are consolidating gains and mopping up in corridors driven through the enemy defense zone. On the Sannanda track heavy fighting flared up around the southern enemy strong points. Our air force was active in supporting our troops.

3 Jan.

Northwestern Sector: Reconnaissance activity only.

Northeastern Sector: New Guinea: Lae: Our medium bombers and attack planes with fighter escort attacked the enemy airdrome. Thousand pound bombs were dropped on the runway, hangars and dispersal bays and the target area was heavily strafed, starting numerous fires.

Salamaua: Our medium units bombed the enemy-occupied town areas, starting fires in buildings.

Buna Area: On the right, our troops in a general assault have broken the back of enemy resistance and are destroying his shattered forces.

5 Jan.

Northwestern Sector: Reconnaissance activity only.

(Continued on Next Page)

U. S. War Communiques

(Continued from Preceding Page)

city only.
Northeastern Sector: New Britain: Jacquinot Bay: Allied reconnaissance strafed an enemy schooner.
Guamata: An Allied heavy unit bombed the airdrome.
New Guinea: Lae: Allied attack planes and medium bombers raided the airdrome and air - by installations destroying three grounded aircraft and starting fires in the hangar and building area.
Samarinda: We are regrouping our troops preparatory to attack.
Pinchhafen: An Allied reconnaissance unit strafed an enemy supply boat.

LT. GEN. EISENHOWER'S HQ, NORTH AFRICA

29 Dec.
1. Our patrols in the northern area were in contact with the enemy during the night of 27-28 Dec. At the same time, bombers attacked roads behind the enemy's lines. Both sides yesterday briefly shelled the other's positions. Our forces destroyed two enemy tanks with artillery fire. Light enemy units attacked one of our positions north of Medjel-el-Bah, without success.
2. During air patrols over forward areas yesterday, one squadron of Spitfires which encountered an enemy formation of six JU-88s escorted by six Me-109s shot down two JU-88s and one Me-109. One of our fighters was lost.
3. Our P-38 and P-40 fighters on sweeps made several attacks on enemy vehicles and destroyed at least twelve of them. One of our fighters is missing. A formation of P-38s on a sweep southward attacked enemy trucks, carrying troops, gasoline and supplies near the border of Tunisia and Tripolitania. About twenty trucks were destroyed, most of them being left on fire.
4. Two or three enemy fighters attempting to attack one of our airfields were shot down and an enemy bomber was also destroyed, all by P-38s.
5. The docks and harbor at Sousse were attacked by Flying Fortresses yesterday without loss. Hits were seen on the docks and much smoke was observed after the attack.
6. After inflicting severe casualties on the enemy, our units have now been withdrawn from the hill position six miles northeast of Medjel-el-Bah, which was the scene of heavy fighting Christmas Eve and Christmas Day.

30 Dec.
1. One of our forward patrols engaged a small enemy detachment, inflicting casualties and taking some prisoners.
Our artillery shelled enemy positions in the Heldous area. Roads leading from Tunis were bombed and machine gunned by our aircraft during the night of 28-29 Dec.
2. One enemy fighter was shot down by our patrolling fighters yesterday. Bombers attacked Sousse and other objectives. No aircraft is missing.

31 Dec.
1. On the southern flank of the Northern Sector our patrols were in contact with the enemy in the area of station Bou Arada during the night of 29-30 Dec. and the enemy shelled the road northeast of that point. During the day enemy armored cars shelled sta-

tion Bou Arada.
2. In the center the French, supported by a British unit, captured a position northwest of Heldous. On the northern front there was intermittent artillery fire during the day.
3. There is nothing to report from other sectors.
4. The docks and railroad yards at Sfax were attacked by heavy bombers yesterday. And the railroad yards were also raided by medium bombers. Many hits were seen on the targets and fires were left burning.
Four attacks were made by light bombers escorted by fighters on the objectives in the Gabes area. During one of these attacks two

(Please turn to Page 537)



On Every Front!

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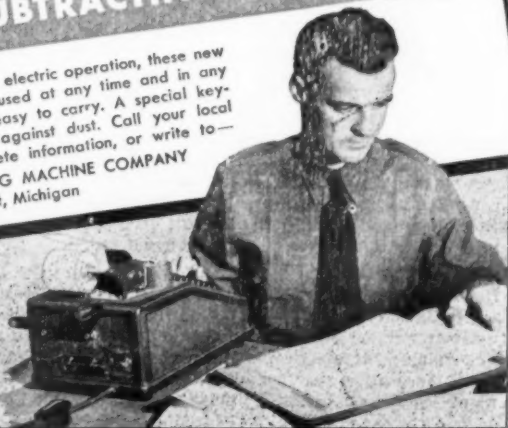
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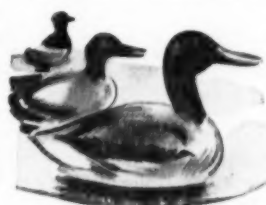


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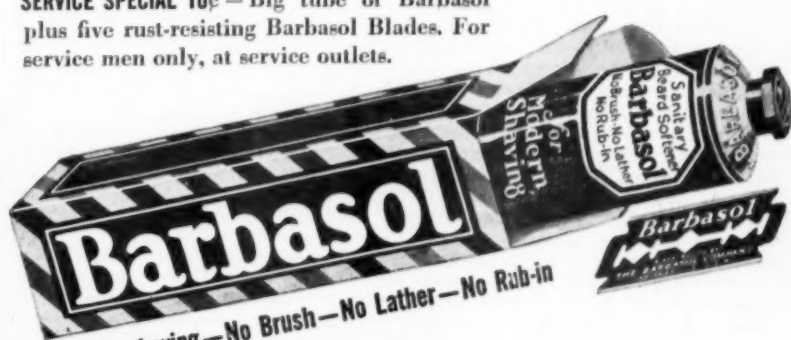
PROMISE ME, George, to start the New Year right. You're just an old-fashioned shaver with a bristly skin that roughs me up. Resolve to get yourself a nice, smooth Barbasol Face. You'll say it's a pleasure to shave with Barbasol. But I tell you (as any girl will)—"the pleasure's mostly mine!"

JUST CALL me George. Well, I took Nellie's advice and changed to Barbasol. And now I'm kicking myself for what I've been missing all these years—the quickest, cleanest, finest shaves I ever had, plus the skin-soothing benefits of Barbasol's beneficial oils.



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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—Our enemies found no comfort in the Annual Message, which the President delivered to Congress on Thursday. The calm confidence in their defeat which it expressed, the fact that victory was denied to them in their crucial year of 1942, and that the defensive is now imposed upon them, and the tremendously increasing power of the United States, were offered to the world as proof of our certainty of conquering. The President stressed the unity which prevails among the United Nations with respect both to the prosecution of the war and post-war reconstruction, and he lauded our partnership with such great leaders as Churchill, Stalin and Chiang Kai-Shek and their brave peoples and Armies. The major events of 1942 were the magnificent resurgence of the Red Armies and the halting of Japanese expansion. The several campaigns in progress were approvingly cited, as were our superiority in manpower and materiel. Our airmen are shooting down two Germans for one of ours lost, and the ratio in connection with the Japanese is four to one. Our submarines are daringly sinking Japanese ships at the mouth of the harbor of Yokohama. We have 7,000,000 men in uniform, 1,500,000 of whom are overseas, and the amazing production record of 1942 in planes, tanks and other materials will be eclipsed this year. Already, we are manufacturing more planes than our combined enemies, and Japanese losses are more than they can replace. The President spoke of transport difficulties, but our communications are being maintained. And to show that even in war we are preparing to meet post-war conditions, he committed us to cooperation with the United Nations, in spite of futile isolationism, in the preservation of a durable peace, which would include continued disarmament of aggressor nations. What will please our men in uniform was his guarantee that measures would be taken to prevent post-war want, to insure them employment, and to protect them from the hazards of an uncertain future.

The reaction to the Message was that expected. The country expressed full willingness to accept the hardships which it promised. Congress manifested determination to join with the Executive, and, forgetting ideology, with the United Nations in all measures necessary for victory. Britain, Russia and China were gratified, and the Chinese learned with satisfaction that more supplies are moving to them by air than over the Burma road when it was operating. Neutrals were impressed with our achievements and our prospects. To the French there was an obvious appeal for the settlement of their conflicts, and steps to that end are continuing. Berlin, Rome and Tokyo, of course, sneered at the suggestion of their defeat.

The President's message was amplified by a publication entitled "Peace and War" issued this week by the Department of State. The period covered, that of 1931-41, began and ended with acts of violence by Japan, and the ruthless development of a determined policy of world domination by that Power, Italy and Germany.

The summary of the notes and conversations exchanged by the President and Secretary of State with the Axis Governments and Japan and their representatives, reveals the chicanery, deceit and lies used by our enemies to conceal their aggressive designs, and the patience and consideration of our authorities and their persistent efforts to maintain world peace. Further, after the conflict broke out, we sought in every practicable way to prevent the spread of the conflict. Following the fall of France and the threat of Hitler to establish control of the Atlantic, which paralleled Japan's drive for the mastery of the western Pacific area, we took measures of self-defense by giving aid to nations resisting aggression, and by greatly accelerating our military, naval and air rearmament programs. It is apparent that the aggressors believed that unprepared as we were, and with public sentiment largely rejecting the thesis that an European war could vitally affect American security, we would be cautious about engaging in war. The President and the Secretary of State did not share in this opinion. They early had become convinced that the aggressive policies of the Axis Powers were directed toward an ultimate attack on the United States, and, therefore, they had to move within the framework of gradual evolution of public opinion away from the idea of isolation expressed in "neutrality" legislation, and toward realization that the Axis plan was a plan of world conquest in which the United States was intended to be a certain, though perhaps ultimate, victim.

The natural conclusion from these convictions was that our primary policy must be defense against actual and mounting danger. The report points out that in 1933, the enlisted strength of the United States Army was 115,000 men, and General MacArthur declared that the strength of the Army in personnel and equipment and readiness for employment was "below the danger line." In 1934 that Chief of Staff recommended a program of expansion for the Army, and the appropriation act of 1935 authorized an increase to 165,000 men. By 1933, the Navy in up-to-date ships, had fallen far below the tonnage allowed by treaty. During 1934, the Vinson naval bill was enacted authorizing the construction of ships up to the limits of the Washington and London Naval Treaties, and the President allocated funds from the National Industry Recovery Act for the construction and equipment of 32 naval vessels. At the London naval conference in 1935, Japan insisted upon the abolition of the 5-5-3 ratio and its replacement by a uniform maximum level for fleets of all nations. As this violated the principle of "equal security," the proposal was rejected, and Japan thereupon withdrew from the conference. The following year, Japan openly associated herself with Germany by the signature of the Anti-Comintern pact, thus indicating their common designs in foreign policy, and foreshadowing the parallel courses of aggression which these nations were to pursue. Indeed, Ambassador Grew reported the general belief in Tokyo that the Japanese and German General Staffs had concluded a secret military understanding. Throughout this period, the United States Army was continuing its expansion program, but the Secretary of War reported that his Establishment was not keeping pace with the enormous expansions of other leading military powers, and recommended that it be further strengthened. In 1937, Secretary Hull declared he was proceeding on the theory that Japan definitely contemplated securing domination over as many hundreds of millions of people as possible in eastern Asia, and gradually extending her control through the Pacific Islands to the Dutch East Indies and elsewhere, thereby dominating in practical effect that one half of the world. After this statement by the Secretary Japanese aircraft bombed and destroyed the American gunboat Panay and three United States merchant vessels on the Yangtze River in China. Japan apologized, paid an indemnity and gave assurance of future respect for our rights and property. The President proposed further increases of our Army and Navy in 1938. Supporting it Secretary Hull repeated the statement of our military experts, that if every peaceful nation persisted in remaining aloof from every other peaceful nation, and pursued a policy of armament limitation without

reference to relative armaments, the inevitable consequences would be to encourage and even to assist nations inclined to play lawless roles. In 1939, the President urged Congress to appropriate "with as great a speed as possible" half a billion dollars for Army and Navy equipment and to grant him power to acquire critical and strategic materials. His recommendations were adopted. In 1940, the President asked for a national defense appropriation of \$1.8 billions, and a few months later requested additional funds. He expressed the desire that the country be geared up to the ability to turn out at least 50,000 planes annually, and that we should immediately adopt a program to get that number on hand. Congress complied with his request. Besides the \$1.8 billions, it appropriated 1 billion and later another billion, and subsequently \$5 billions. It also gave the President power to call the National Guard into the Federal service, though he was forbidden to use it outside of the United States and its possessions. In this same year, the United States exchanged 50 destroyers for bases in British possessions in the western Hemisphere, and Congress enacted the Selective Service and Training Act, which also carried the prohibition against use of our troops abroad. Occurring also in that year was the announcement of the Treaty of Alliance between the Axis Powers and Japan, which, the State Department report says, was obviously directed against us.

Almost simultaneously with the signature of this Treaty, Ambassador Grew advised the State Department of the prospect of "some sudden stroke by the Japanese Army or Navy without the prior knowledge or authority of the Government." On 27 January 1941, Mr. Grew quoted reports, including a Japanese source, that Japanese forces planned a surprise mass attack at Pearl Harbor in case of "trouble" with the United States. Again in November, Ambassador Grew reported that "at any moment war may be forced upon us," and called attention to "the necessity for vigilance against sudden Japanese naval or military attack in regions not then involved in the Sino-Japanese conflict, adding that he considered it probable that the Japanese would make use of every possible tactical advantage, including surprise and initiative." At meetings of high government officials on 25 November and 28 November 1941, Secretary Hull emphasized that our relations with Japan were "critical," declared that our national security was in the hands of the Army and Navy, and expressed the judgment that any plans for our military defense should include an assumption that the Japanese might make the element of surprise a central point in their strategy, and also might attack at various points simultaneously with a view to demoralizing efforts of defense and of coordination for purposes thereof. Conferring with the British Ambassador in August he apprised him of a Japanese plan to invade the Indian Ocean and islands and continents adjacent thereto, and to reach the Suez Canal, the Persian Gulf oil area and the Cape of Good Hope, thereby blocking the trade routes and supply lines of the British. On 29 November, he told the Ambassador that our Army and Navy were in charge of the Pacific situation, and warned him that plans for resistance must include the possible element of surprise. In view of these statements, it would not be surprising should Congress order a thorough investigation of the failure to be on the alert at Pearl Harbor.

The story of our relations with Japan would not be complete were there omitted the Japanese proposal for the President to meet the Japanese premier at some point in the Pacific ocean. As an agreement could not be reached on the bases of discussion, it was obvious that such a meeting would be used by Tokyo merely for the advancement of its plans. Therefore, the meeting did not occur. In view of the official documents, it is not surprising that Secretary Hull, speaking to the Japanese Ambassador at the moment Pearl Harbor was being bombed, denounced as "infamous falsehoods and distortions" a memorandum presented by the latter terminating the relations between the two countries.

New Army Directory—The new Army Directory will be off the presses of the Government Printing Office within the next few days. In form it will be like the Directories of former years, and like the Directories issued since the war began it will be restricted. All distribution will be through channels to authorized persons and the Superintendent of Documents will not fill orders.

Finance Department—A revised form of paragraph 7 of Army Regulation 35-560, dealing with the use of official checks, has been issued by the War Department. The paragraph prescribes the method of handling checks which are undelivered or returned.

Rules on Restaurants—Clubs for officers or enlisted men at military posts and elsewhere as well as cafeterias for civilian workers at war plants, are subject under Army policy to the same food rationing regulations as similar establishments in the civilian community, the War Department announced this week.

Enlisted men's and officers' messes will continue to draw or purchase full garrison rations which are subject in some degree to shortages as they develop but will be maintained as a scientific balanced diet essential to efficiency. In cases where the officers or men prepare their own meals—as for home consumption—they are allowed to purchase the equivalent of standard Army issue rations from post commissaries. However, articles such as sugar and coffee, which are rationed in the civilian community are rationed likewise in the Army commissaries.

Seventh Service Command—Appreciation by the Secretary of War of the pay-deduction purchase of war bonds by civilians employed in the nine states comprising the Seventh Service Command was expressed in a personal letter received by Maj. Gen. Frederick E. Uhl, commanding general of the command. The letter reads: "The chief of finance has reported to me that on 28 Nov. 1942 more than 90 percent of the civilian employees of the Seventh Service Command had subscribed more than 10 percent of the gross payroll for the purchase of war bonds through the Army pay reservation plan. You are to be commended for this outstanding achievement. Please convey my personal appreciation to all the officers and civilian employees whose patriotism and conscientious effort have produced such results. Their record will be a keen stimulant to citizens everywhere."

Ordnance Department—The Technical Service Division, Holabird Ordnance Motor Base, Baltimore, Md., will operate in the future under the name of Maintenance Engineering Unit. Activities of that office will remain as heretofore, and the objective of serving all troops in the field with regard to maintenance information also remains the same. Future correspondence should be addressed under the new name of Maintenance Engineering Unit, Holabird Ordnance Motor Base, Baltimore, Maryland.

Riedel, (ChC), USNR, of Chicago, Ill.

Greetings were extended to the graduating class by Lt. Comdr. E. B. Harp, jr., USN, who recently joined the faculty of the Chaplains' School after returning from a tour of duty at sea, and diplomas were presented by Capt. C. A. Neyman, (ChC), USN, officer-in-charge of the school.

Capt. S. W. Salisbury, (ChC), USN, delivered the invocation, and Lt. Comdr. J. F. Robinson, (ChC), USN, the benediction.

Graduates were as follows: Elmer Everett Bosserman of Maywood, Ill.; Charles Melvin Eggert of St. Paul, Minn.; Arthur Patrick Finan of North East, Pa.; Dale Francis Griffin of Charleston, W. Va.; Edward James Harkin of Des Moines, Ia.; Woodrow W. Herrin of Richmond, Va.; Gaylon Howe of Jacksonville, Fla.; Fynes B. Jackson, sr., of Morristown, Tenn.; Budde Franklin Janes of Santa Cruz, Calif.; Joseph Thomas Keown of Portsmouth, R. I.; Sander J. Kleis of Holland, Mich.

William Nelson Lyons of Chicago, Ill.; Gordon Alexander MacInnes of Corsicana, Tex.; Edward X. Praino of Cincinnati, O.; Henry Rasmussen-Taxdal of Nanticoke, Pa.; Ralph Carleton Robinson of Spring Grove, Pa.; Charles Carroll Riedel of Chicago, Ill.; Roland Marther Traver of Yonkers, N. Y.; Elmer Pierre Truchses of Lititz, Pa., and Lawrence Carl Martin Vosseler of Glendale, Calif.

Corps of Engineers—The Corps of Engineers has established a new Northwest Division. Headquarters are at Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, under command of Col. Theodore Wyman, jr., CE, Division Engineer. It is in charge of construction, maintenance and repair activities for the Army in the Northwest Service Command.

Army Ground Forces—The Army Emergency Relief Fund benefited by receipts from the Army and Navy Cadet Midshipmen's Ball held at the Officers' Club at the Army War College, 26 Dec. In the receiving line at the ball were Lt. General McNair and Mrs. McNair; Brig. Gen. Floyd L. Parks and Mrs. Parks; Col. William L. Mitchell, Col. Thomas F. Brennan, Army War College post commandant and Mrs. Brennan.

SECOND ARMY—Standards which soldiers were advised to use as a guide to their advancement in skill and endeavor were outlined by Lt. Gen. Ben Lear, commanding general of the Second Army, in a message to troops of his command issued last week.

Speaking of the list of standards, General Lear declared in the message, "It is based largely on individual self-discipline, which is the backbone of military discipline. Every soldier should realize this means a combination of personal pride, self control, pride in organization, cleanness of body and mind, straight-thinking, economical use of time, and the maintaining of vigorous health, hard, elastic muscles and the spirit of attack. You're the best of our breed—and you are going to win."

"Is this standard too much to expect? It is not. And I expect it of you. It is possible for the attainment of every man of character—every soldier that another soldier likes to fight beside. It is the summary of attainments and of attitude, that reflects credit to the individual, honor to his unit, and glory to our country. Let no combat soldier expect less of himself than I do."

THIRD ARMY—Major Samuel F. Woodfill, World War hero now serving with the School and Replacement Center, Army Ground Forces, in Birmingham, Ala., addressed officers of Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger's Third Army Headquarters in San Antonio, Texas, last week. Major Woodfill is on temporary duty at Third Army Headquarters and will visit all of the Corps, Divisions and Special Troops of the Third Army, addressing soldiers of World War II on his experiences in the last World War.

Medical Department—The War Department announces a series of special intensive courses whereby several thousand additional Medical and Dental officers will become sufficiently qualified to overcome an acute shortage in several groups of medical and surgical specialists.

Distribution of professional medical men trained for medical and surgical specialties has proved inadequate to meeting the demands of war. However, there are a number of such men in the Army Medical Corps, who have received one or two years of training in general surgery or a limited amount of training in specialist surgery who could, with a short, intensive course, become qualified in a particular specialty to help eliminate the deficit in that specialty.

Although a number of important subjects are to be dealt with in the courses, special emphasis will be placed on tropical medicine in the hope that both theater of operations and fixed units will have on their rolls Medical Officers familiar with the modern aspects and treatment of tropical diseases.

The courses, lasting six weeks in most instances and 12 weeks in some, began 1 Jan. and continue until 30 June. They are provided at both civilian educational institutions and military installations.

From 200 to 400 officers are being selected for each of the courses. Allocations have been set up for the Office of the Surgeon General, the AAF, the AGF, the Eastern Defense Command and the nine Service Commands in continental United States.

The training will be provided in the following specialties:

Neurosurgery; Maxillo-facial plastic surgery; Therpic surgery; surgery of extremities; anesthesiology; Roentgenology; venereal disease control; clinical laboratory and internal medicine.

In addition to the Army Medical School at Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D. C., and the Army School of Roentgenology at the University of Tennessee Medical School at Memphis, the courses are to be provided at the Schools of Medicine of the following civilian institutions: University of Illinois, Northwestern University, Columbia University, University of Pennsylvania, Harvard University, Washington University (St. Louis), University of Michigan, Johns Hopkins University, University of California, Stanford University, University of Oregon, Duke University, Lahey Clinic, Boston; Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minn.; Tulane University, University of Wisconsin, University of Tennessee, University of Chicago, University of Minnesota and Ohio State University.

Officers selected for these courses will be under 50 years of age. Only those officers will be selected for surgical specialties who have had a minimum of 12 months' full time training or practical experience in general surgery. Officers of the Dental Corps will make up not more than one-half of each quota filled for the Maxillo-facial plastic surgery courses.

The first class at the Army's School of Military Neuropsychiatry began on 4 Jan., at Lawson General Hospital, Atlanta. The course will last four weeks.

Only those medical officers who have had a minimum of twelve months' full-time training or practical experience in neurology or psychiatry will be eligible to attend. Each Service Command, the Office of the Surgeon General, and the Army

Air Forces will have quotas.

Col. William C. Porter, MC, former Chief of the Neuropsychiatric Division at Walter Reed Hospital, will be commandant of the School. He will have on his staff Maj. M. Ralph Kaufman, MC; Maj. Joseph Fetterman, MC; and Capt. William H. Everts, MC.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery—Details of an unusual surgical operation to remove a false denture which a sailor had swallowed in his sleep are revealed in the January number of the Naval Medical Bulletin. He was flown to the United States Naval Hospital at Corpus Christi, Tex., to undergo the operation.

His denture, a false tooth set into a 2-inch-long plate, had become deeply lodged in the esophagus, and the surrounding tissue was badly inflamed. Removal of the foreign body via the throat was out of the question. There was no alternative but to attempt to get at the horseshoe-shaped invader by way of the patient's stomach.

A one-inch incision was made in the stomach, and an esophagoscope was inserted. Gentle probing revealed the denture and it was grasped with forceps. Slow maneuvering resulted in successful withdrawal of the tooth and the instrument without further damage. Liberal application of sulfanilamide powder was a precaution against infection. The patient underwent no shock. The abdominal incision healed uneventfully.

The operation was reported in the Bulletin by Capt. Horace R. Boone, (MC), USN-Ret., who is now chief of the surgical service at the Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Md., and Lt. Comdr. J. Emerson Daily, (MC), USNR.

Quartermaster Corps—One unsung job of the Army Quartermaster Corps has been the development of protective packings as a substitute for tin cans or other items scheduled for overseas shipment. Working in conjunction with engineers of a leading metal processing company, officers of the Jersey City Quartermaster Depot, commanded by Col. Henry B. Barry, QMC, have perfected cans and bags composed of kraft paper and asphalt laminated to lead with bond paper and heat-sealing lacquer. Black plate tops and bottoms are used on the cans. Thus eliminated is the use of approximately 75% of the critical metal.

The new material, according to Capt. Irving M. Kubl, QMC, one of the Depot Procurement Officers, is so constructed as to be readily hermetically sealed and a 100% barrier to vapor, moisture, light, insects, foreign odors and submersion, at a cost less than the price of tin cans. The sturdy material when formed into bags creates in reality a large flexible tin can.

The new packaging is now being utilized by the Quartermaster Corps and other branches of the Army, as well as the Navy, for shipping overseas dried raisins, apricots, prunes, dehydrated foods, spaghetti, macaroni, cocoa, hard candy, tobacco, laundry supplies and medical supplies.

"Victory will be as much due to your efforts here as it will be to the efforts of our comrades in far flung fields all over the earth," Maj. Gen. Walter Krueger, Commanding General, Third Army, told 3,500 civilian employees of the San Antonio Quartermaster Depot in ceremonies there 28 Dec. marking the awarding of the first "Minute Man 'T' Flag" in the War Department.

General Krueger was one of dozens of outstanding military and civilian dignitaries who gathered to pay tribute to Col. J. A. Porter, Commanding Officer of the Depot, and the entire military and civilian personnel of the Army's huge supply center in a colorful outdoor program held at the base of the Depot's new flagpole.

Services of Supply—America is turning out enough rifle and machine gun ammunition each month to fire 83 rounds at every individual soldier in the Axis armies, says the War Department. Production has increased more than 550% and is still rising rapidly.

As an example of the amount of ammunition the average American workman can produce, Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson cited the record of one Army arsenal. Each employee in the 12 months ending New Year's Eve made and assembled an average of more than 47,000 rounds of small arms ammunition of calibers .30 and .50. In addition, each workman turned out an average of 605 artillery cartridge cases in sizes ranging from 37 millimeter up to 4.7 inches. He made the parts and assembled 200 mechanical time fuses and 400 artillery shell bodies up to six inches in diameter. He produced, inspected and checked 27 gauges of all kinds and constructed two intricate fire control instruments at an average cost of \$254 each.

The statistics on which these figures are based include all employees of the arsenal—clerks, timekeepers and watchmen as well as mechanics. Had only the men and women actually engaged in manufacture been included the per capita production would have been at least 20 per cent higher.

The Services of Supply also is engaged in a huge program of experimentation. In the past year it has designed, engineered and contracted for \$300,000,000 of cartridges and shells from private industry.

Merging of the Resources Division with Production Division to form the single Resources and Production Division of Services of Supply, under the Assistant Chief of Staff for Materiel, was announced 5 Jan., by the War Department.

The new division will be under the direction of Brig. Gen. Hugh C. Minton. It will report to the Assistant Chief of Staff for Materiel, SOS Maj. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, through the recently established Office of Production Scheduling, headed by S. E. Skinner of Detroit. Serving under General Minton, as deputy directors will be Brig. Gen. Theron D. Weaver, and Howard Bruce of Baltimore.

General Weaver will have supervision over those functions and responsibilities formerly under the jurisdiction of the Resources Division while Mr. Bruce, in general, will have supervision over those functions formerly under the Production Division.

The functions, personnel, records and equipment of the Resources Division and of the Production Division are transferred to the new Resources and Production Division. Col. Harold E. Eastwood, GSC, has been appointed Executive Officer, Resources and Production Division.

Grenade Golf—From the Special Service Office of the Second Service Command has come a new game, "Grenade Golf," designed to provide both amusement and valuable military training. Players in the game from a starting point ("tee") must throw dummy grenades at a variety of targets—sandbag emplacements, foxholes, a simulated moving car—whatever the ingenuity of the players can devise. The players proceed from tee to tee, around the course, scoring a "one" for each perfect hit, and relatively higher scores for a "probable" or a "possible," with five being scored for a miss. The game may be complicated by having the players throw from certain tees in a kneeling or prone position, and by playing the game in light or full field equipment or in gas masks.

U. S. War Communiques

(Continued from Page 533)

Enemy fighters were shot down, one by a bomber, the other by an escorting fighter. 6 Lightnings (P-38s) made a sweep into Tripolitania and attacked enemy vehicles on both sides of the Tunisia-Tripolitania border. From all these operations three of our aircraft are missing.

1 Jan.

Allied aircraft yesterday attacked shipping and docks at Sfax and Sousse and objectives in Gabes and Central and Southwestern Tunisia. From these operations five of our airplanes are missing. Further reports show we shot down two additional enemy aircraft 30 Dec. There was no ground activity to report. Enemy bombers attacked Casablanca early yesterday morning. Material damage was negligible and there were a few casualties, largely civilians.

3 Jan.

1. In the course of heavy air operations yesterday twenty-eight enemy aircraft were destroyed, with the loss of seven of our airplanes. 2. Flying Fortresses with an escort of light night fighter planes (P-38's) made a heavy attack on the harbor at La Goulette (Tunis). Hits were seen on two ships, on the docks and on the powerhouse. Oil tanks also were hit and left on fire. Our aircraft were attacked by a large number of enemy fighters and in the ensuing combat nineteen of the enemy were shot down, seventeen by Flying Fortresses and two by Lightnings. 3. The docks and a military camp at Sousse and the railway between Sousse and Sfax were also bombed. 4. There was patrol activity by our troops in the northern forward area, and in the same region Hurricane bombers attacked enemy ground targets and Spitfires shot down two enemy aircraft. 5. In the southern area P-40 Fighters (Warhawk) on sweeps attacked enemy vehicles and P-38's shot down an enemy bomber. 6. Enemy bombers with strong fighter escorts attacked Bone twice yesterday. On each occasion they were engaged by our Spitfires, which shot down four enemy bombers and two fighters. 7. On 1 Jan. a patrol of P-38's off the Tunisian coast encountered four German transport planes and shot down three of them.

5 Jan.

1. French Headquarters reports that Allied aircraft and artillery destroyed twelve to fifteen tanks of the enemy force which attacked French positions at Fondouk on 3 Jan. French counterattacks also inflicted casualties on the enemy. In support of operations by French troops, Allied bombers escorted by fighters yesterday attacked Cherchera, north of Fondouk, and fighter sweeps were carried out. 2. Our bombers also attacked the railway yards at Kairouan, and four enemy aircraft attacking one of our airdromes were destroyed. Two of our planes are missing from yesterday's operations.

LT. GEN. EISENHOWER'S HQ., LONDON

30 Dec.

A joint communique: Heavy bombers of the USAAF attacked submarine pens at Lorient this afternoon. The weather was good. Squadrons of RAF, Dominion and Allied fighters made countering and supporting sweeps but did not encounter any enemy aircraft.

Formations of enemy fighters which attempted to intercept the bombers in the target area were fought off. A number were destroyed. Details are not yet available. Later in the afternoon USAAF fighters on offensive patrols over the Boulogne-Abbeville area attacked a goods (freight) train. The last three box cars were seen to explode. From the day's operations three bombers are missing.

3 Jan.

A joint communique: United States Army Air Force heavy bomb-

ers attacked docks at St. Nazaire today in good weather. Bursts were seen on the target and fires were started.

Squadrons of RAF, Dominion and Allied fighters carried out covering and supporting operations, but no enemy aircraft were encountered.

The bombers were attacked by many enemy fighters in the target area and a long running fight followed.

A number of enemy aircraft were destroyed. From these operations seven bombers are missing.

LT. GEN. ANDREW'S HQ., CAIRO

3 Jan.

Joint Allied communique: Yesterday there was nothing to report from our troops in contact with the enemy in the Wadi Bel el Chebir-Buerat el Hsu area.

There was an increase in air activity over the battle area, and in an engagement over the enemy landing fields two Messerschmitt 109s were destroyed.

Palermo was bombed and fires were started in the harbor area Friday night. The same night Heraklion airfield in Crete was attacked and other targets on the island were bombed by large forces of Allied aircraft during yesterday.

From the above and other operations three of our aircraft did not return.

USAAF HQ., CAIRO

3 Jan.

Formations of heavy and medium bombers of the United States Ninth Air Force and British light bombers attacked airdromes on Crete during daylight hours 2 Jan.

Hits were observed on runways and among dispersed aircraft. One Messerschmitt 109 which attacked a formation of our medium bombers was shot down and another damaged. Full details of the attacks still are unavailable.

Knox Honors Texas Donors

Another United States warship will be christened with an historic Texas name as an honor to the patriotic citizens of Houston and Harris County, Tex. This will be the aircraft carrier USS San Jacinto.

On 1 Dec. 1942, Houston citizens began selling \$36,100,000 of war bonds to replace the USS Houston which was missing after action in the Java Sea. Secretary Frank Knox went to Houston to help in the drive and was given a check for \$85,749,884.24 instead of a "mere" \$36,100,000.

In appreciation, he has announced the renaming of a ship under construction at the New York Shipbuilding Co., Newark, N. J., as the San Jacinto and this, together with the USS Houston will be at sea within one year.

It was at the Battle of San Jacinto on 21 April 1836, that General Sam Houston's volunteer army, outnumbered almost two to one, defeated the forces of the Mexican dictator, Santa Anna, and secured the liberty of the Texas Republic.

When answering advertisements please mention the Army and Navy Journal.

Army Maneuvers Begin 1 Feb.

Maneuvers for the coming year are scheduled to begin 1 Feb., Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, Commanding General of the Army Ground Forces, announces. In the first two maneuvers of the 1943 series, a corps of the Third Army will stage its battle problems in Louisiana and a corps of the Second Army will operate in Tennessee.

Designated as maneuvers directors were the commanding generals of the two A.G.F. Armies, Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger for the Third Army and Lt. Gen. Ben Lear for the second. The Louisiana program is tentatively arranged to begin

1 February, and the Tennessee maneuvers late in April. Subsequent maneuvers will be announced later.

General McNair declared that aggressive action in a variety of combat circumstances would be stressed throughout, and that supply in bulk would be emphasized "insofar as practicable." Infantry, armored force, and tank units are being assigned to the combat practice areas.

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Income Tax Liability

BY CAPT. LELAND HYZER, JAGD

The Revenue Act of 1942 is the most far-reaching tax measure and imposes the highest rates of tax ever passed by Congress. It brings home to persons in all walks of life the fact that the present conflict is an "All-Out War." Persons who heretofore had no acquaintance with an income tax now find themselves included in the ranks of taxpayers. The mass change-over of several million men and women from civilian life and occupation to military and naval service has not relieved these persons from the obligation to file a return and pay a tax.

To those to whom the preparation and filing of an income tax return and the payment of a tax is a new and unknown experience, many questions may arise. Persons in military service may not have the time to delve into the intricacies of Treasury Regulations. To assist uninitiated service men and women in determining whether they are liable to pay a tax and to aid them in preparing and filing their tax return, the following questions and answers may be helpful.

What Income Is Taxable and Who Must File a Return

Question: Is income of officers and enlisted men in the Army and Navy subject to Federal Income Tax?

Answer: It is. Their income is not exempt from the operation of the law.

Question: Must every person file a return?

Answer: Every married person with a gross income of \$1200.00 and every single person with a gross income of \$500.00 must file a return.

Question: What pay should be included as income?

Answer: Base pay, longevity pay, foreign service pay, flying pay, medal pay and specialists pay.

Question: Must income received as wages or salary from civilian employment during the taxable year prior to entering service be included and reported as income?

Answer: Yes. All income must be reported.

Question: What other income must be reported?

Answer: Interest on notes, mortgages and bank deposits; dividends; gains on sales of real or personal property; and rents.

Question: Should mileage allowances and per diem received by officers be included in gross income?

Answer: Yes, but actual traveling expenses may be claimed as a deduction.

Question: Are transportation costs paid by the Government for the transportation of officers' families income to the officer?

Answer: Yes.

Question: Are rent allowances in lieu of quarters taxable income?

Answer: No.

Question: Are allowances in lieu of subsistence taxable income?

Answer: No.

Question: Are allotments made by enlisted men under the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942 excluded from income which must be reported?

Answer: No. They must be included.

Question: Is the portion of the allotment which is contributed by the Government considered as income which must be reported by an enlisted man?

Answer: No. The portion contributed by the Government is in the nature of a gift and is not income.

Question: Is the uniform allowance received by officers income which is subject to taxation?

Answer: No.

Question: Is all pay of enlisted men taxable?

Answer: \$300.00 of the pay of a married enlisted man and \$250.00 of the pay of a single

enlisted man is excluded.

Question: Is any portion of an officer's pay excluded?

Answer: No. The special exclusion applies only to enlisted men.

Deductions

Question: What deductions can be made from gross income in order to determine net income upon which the tax is calculated?

Answer: Contributions (charitable and religious); interest paid on indebtedness owed; all kinds of taxes paid, except federal income taxes; losses from fire, storm, shipwreck, or other casualty, or theft; bad debts; and other authorized deductions such as alimony, medical expenses in excess of five per cent of net income.

Question: Can an officer deduct the cost of his uniform?

Answer: No. The cost of clothing is not a proper deduction.

Question: If an officer purchases equipment specifically required to perform his duties, is the cost of these purchases deductible?

Answer: Yes. The distinction between this question and the preceding one is that the cost of equipment of an officer to the extent only that it is especially required by his profession and does not merely take the place of articles required in civilian life is deductible. The cost of required insignia, for example, is an item especially required for military service and is therefore deductible.

Exemptions

Question: Is a person in military service allowed the same exemptions as civilians?

Answer: Yes. A married man is allowed a specific exemption of \$1200.00. A single man has an exemption of \$500.00. An exemption of \$350.00 is allowable for each dependent.

Question: Does the fact that the husband and wife are not living together because the husband is in service affect his right to claim a married man's exemption?

Answer: No.

Question: What exemption is allowed if a person is married during the taxable year?

Answer: The exemptions are apportioned. For example, if a person marries on July 1st, the exemption will be calculated by tak-

ing one half of the single man's exemption and one-half of the married man's exemption, to wit, \$850.00.

Filing a Return

Question: When must a person in military or naval service file a return?

Answer: Assuming that the person in the service is in the United States, a married person who has a gross income of \$1200.00 and a single person who has a gross income of \$500.00 must file a return on or before March 15, 1943. A person in military service outside the continental United States need not file a return by March 15, 1943.

Question: Must a person in the military service who is outside the United States ever file a return?

Answer: If such a person has received a gross income which would otherwise require the filing of a return, he must file a return by the fifteenth day of the third month after his return to the United States, or by the fifteenth day of the third month after the War ends (see also War Department Circular 365). In case of the death of a person in service outside of the United States, his Executor or Administrator must file a return and pay the tax on or before the fifteenth day of the third month following the month of his death.

Question: Where should the return be filed?

Answer: It should be filed in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue where the person was a resident as a civilian and not where the person is stationed in military service.

Payment of Taxes

Question: Must persons in military service pay the income tax which is assessed against them?

Answer: Eventually the tax must be paid, but where the entry into military service affects the person's ability to pay, the payment may be postponed until a date six months after the termination of the person's service. An application for the deferment must be made to the Collector of Internal Revenue where the tax return is filed.

Rates of Tax

Question: At what rate is the tax imposed?

Answer: A Normal Tax is imposed of six per cent of net income. A Surtax is imposed as follows:

If The Surtax Net Income Is:	The Surtax Shall Be:
Not over \$2,000	13% of the surtax net income
Over \$2,000 but not over \$4,000	\$200, plus 16% of excess over \$2,000
Over \$4,000 but not over \$6,000	\$580, plus 20% of excess over \$4,000
Over \$6,000 but not over \$8,000	\$980, plus 24% of excess over \$6,000
Over \$8,000 but not over \$10,000	\$1,460, plus 28% of excess over \$8,000
Over \$10,000 but not over \$12,000	\$2,020, plus 32% of excess over \$10,000

Question: Do all classes of taxpayers use the same form of return and compute their tax at the same rate?

Answer: If the gross income from salaries, wages, compensation for personal service, dividends, interest or annuities, is less than \$3,000.00, the taxpayer has the option of reporting on Form 1040 A which is a simplified form. If the taxpayer has a gross income in excess of \$3,000.00, or during the taxable year was engaged in a business or had gains or losses from sale of property, the simplified form cannot be used, but the regular Form No. 1040 must be used.

The Victory Tax

In its efforts to raise additional revenue, Congress has, in addition to the Income Tax, included in the Revenue Act of 1942 a new tax which it has chosen to call the "Victory Tax." It too applies to persons in the Armed Forces. Its interpretation, and compliance with it, raises the following questions:

Question: What kind of a tax is it?

Answer: It is a tax on income.

Question: Is it imposed on 1942 income?

Answer: No.

Question: Does it have any connection with the income tax return which must be filed for 1942 income?

Answer: No.

Question: Are there any exemptions?

Answer: All persons, whether married or single, have the same exemptions: \$624.00 per year, or \$12.00 per week.

Question: Upon what is the tax imposed?

Answer: Upon "Victory Tax Net Income" above the exemption.

Question: What is "Victory Tax Net Income"?

(Continued on Next Page)

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Income Tax Liability

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Question: All salary, wages and other income received during the taxable year, except capital gains, interest on U. S. Gov. obligations, compensation for injuries or sickness, less all money or separate maintenance payments, and expenses incurred in business or in the production of income and less the specific.

Question: What items shall be included in the gross income, before making deductions?

Answer: The same items as are included in gross income for income tax purposes.

Question: What is the rate of tax?

Answer: Five per cent on the "Victory Tax Net Income."

Question: How is the tax collected?

Answer: In the case of a civilian, if his income is wages or salary the employer will deduct from his wages or salary five per cent thereof for each pay roll period after deducting the exemptions. If the income received is other than wages or salary, the same rate of tax is imposed but it is paid in one amount by the taxpayer on March 15, 1944, and is not withheld at the source of income.

Question: Will the tax be withheld from the pay of members of the Armed Forces?

Answer: No. Members of the Armed Forces of the United States are exempted from the withholding provisions. If their income is greater than exemptions allowed, they pay their Victory Tax when they file their regular income tax return.

Question: Are there any credits against the amount of the tax?

Answer: Credits may be granted for: (1) premiums paid by the taxpayer during the taxable year for life insurance in force on September 1, 1942; (2) the reduction in indebtedness in 1943 below the lowest amount of indebtedness in existence between September 1, 1942, and December 31, 1942; and (3) the amount by which the amount of holdings of United States Bonds is increased during the year.

Returns

Question: Who must file a return?

Answer: Every person who has a gross income in excess of \$824.00 for the taxable year.

Question: When must the first return be filed?

Answer: 15 March, 1944.

Question: Will a separate return be required?

Answer: No. It is planned to provide a section in the 1944 Income Tax Return for the calculation of the Victory Tax.

An unusual feature of this tax is that after the War certain portions of the Victory Tax paid each year after 31 December 1942, shall be credited against any income tax then due and the balance refunded to the taxpayers.

Conclusion

The actual preparation of tax returns cannot be accomplished by any set of instructions, but the above questions and answers may clear some of the uncertainties. If so, they will have in a measure accomplished their intended purpose.

O. C. School for Negroes

The first Officers' Candidate School for Negro soldiers in the Army Air Forces Technical Training Command will open at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on 15 Jan. for a course covering eleven weeks.

Plans are progressing to provide a service club, chapel, post exchange, officers' club, and bachelor officers' quarters for them. A cooks and bakers school for Negroes will open on the same date.

At a later date an Officers' Training School for Air Corps Negro specialists will be started for selected students who have had preliminary training at Yale University. This school will continue for six weeks. Graduates of the Candidate School will be trained as supply officers, adjutants, personnel, military intelligence and statistical officers. Many will be sent to other schools after graduation to do advance work in the field of their

specialization.

It is understood that the graduates will serve as administrative and technical officers for the fighter squadrons being prepared at Tuskegee Institute for combat duty. Aviation cadets slated for flight training at Tuskegee may be sent to Jefferson Barracks for pre-flight ground school.

Flays Rent Gougers

Maj. Gen. Carlos E. Brewer, commander of the 12th Armored Division at Camp Campbell, which is at Hopkinsville, Ky., recently went before the local Rotary Club and flayed local citizens whom he charged had banded together to try to "squeeze the last rent dollar" from junior and non-commissioned officers, and who, he said, attempt to cause trouble by writing their congressmen. He said these "few bad actors" probably do not realize it, but they are "fifth columnists."

General Brewer defended the Hopkinsville rent board and said most citizens abided by its rulings. Most of his men, he said, were sacrificing money to serve, and these should be protected. The citizens generally have accepted the rent-freezing law, he said, and he pleaded for a universal attitude in consonance with the spirit shown by his soldiers. Tumultuous applause greeted his statements.

Newfoundland Radio Show

American soldiers of the Newfoundland Base Command have been putting on a successful radio show, "Prepare For Action," for nearly three months. Regular listeners have included not only military personnel of the United Nations and Newfoundlanders, but American civilians from as far as the mid-West in the United States, says the War Department.

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MRS. Robert P. Patterson, wife of the Under Secretary of War flew from Washington Wednesday for Hondo, Tex., to be present when their 18-year-old son, Robert, Jr., received his commission in the Aviation Corps, which he entered in the spring when he left school and enlisted.

Lt. and Mrs. Lawrence Snell entertained at a cocktail party Sunday last in compliment to Mrs. John Beals and Mrs. John Davis, both of New York.

Col. H. M. Waite and Col. E. W. Clark, consultants in the War Projects Unit of the Bureau of the Budget, were joint hosts at a luncheon in compliment to Mr. Harold D. Smith, Director of the Budget, at the Mayflower Tuesday.

A congenial group of Navy officers met Tuesday evening to partake of the game shot by their host, Mr. Joseph Powell of Boston, in Washington now with the WPB, who entertained at the 1925 F Street Club.

In the company were Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, Rear Adm. Brett Young, Rear Adm. Timothy Keleher, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Rear Adm. Claud Jones, Rear Adm. Edward Cochran, Capt. John Gingrich, aide to Under Secretary Forrestal of the Navy, Comdr. Elliott B. Strauss, Mr. Donald Belcher, and Mr. Frank Folsom.

Service women and others public-spiritedly minded will demonstrate in behalf of the New York Citizens Committee for the benefit of the Army and Navy with a series of tableaux—"Women Can Take It," that they actually can take it, when on Tuesday they give their performance.

Mrs. Hugh Drum and other service women, including Mrs. Kenneth P. Lord, Mrs. Thomas A. Terry and Mrs. Clay M. Supplee will portray an act depicting Clara Barton of Red Cross fame; Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt will be in a tableau representing Egypt; Mrs. Clarence Mackay in the Covered Wagon; Miss Fannie Hurst will be Harriet Beecher Stowe; Madame Lin Yutang and her two daughters will represent China; and Mrs. Wales Latham organizer of Bundles for Britain is to be in the scene from the French Revolution with Charlotte Corday the central figure.

British seamen from ships at anchor in Philadelphia and New York are to sing chauties at the Fete of Nations at Princeton to aid War Relief, next Friday.

Greek music by the Westminster Choir College will be a feature and dances by Polish dancers will be another. There will be Chinese tea, Turkish coffee, Greek bonbons and Polish pastry.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, widow of Brig. Gen. Vanderbilt, who has been visiting Admiral and Mrs. Edward B. Kalbfus at their home in Washington was a guest of Mrs. Robert Low Bacon in her box at the Opera Monday evening.

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SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

MISS LILLIAN McGAW
whose parents, Col. and Mrs. Edward J. McGaw, USA, of Washington, D. C., have announced her engagement to Cadet Alan Walter Jones, Jr., USMA, son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. A. W. Jones, USA, of Washington, D. C.

Harris & Ewing

MRS. KENNETH BROUGHTON WHITE
the former Aurel A. Melster of East Setauket, L. I., whose husband, Lt. (jg) White, recently returned from active duty in the Pacific where he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Bachrach



MRS. DAVID GRAY BARNETT
who before her recent marriage to Lt. Barnett, FA, was Miss Sara Elizabeth Beatty, daughter of Col. and Mrs. George S. Beatty, Camp Hood, Tex.



MRS. FRED ERICK H. WALTON, JR.
who before her recent marriage to Maj. Walton was Miss Barbara Ramseyer, daughter of Hon. and Mrs. C. William Ramseyer of Washington, D. C.

Bachrach

Mrs. Bacon was a leading spirit in the production of the brief three night season.

Maj. and Mrs. Robert D. Heintz, Jr., were hosts at a cocktail party the other day which was in the nature of a homecoming welcome for the Major who has been on foreign duty with the Marines for a year and more. The gathering was held at the home of Mrs. Heintz's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Wright, and assisting Mrs. Heintz were Mrs. James J. Farley, Mrs. John Walker, Mrs. Harry Lerow Smith and Miss Betty Guell.

Capt. Ralph C. Alexander, USN, and Mrs. Alexander have had as their guest, Miss Maudie Guild Fellowes, daughter of Maj. Edward A. Fellowes, USMCR, and Mrs. Fellowes of Coronado, Calif., for whom much entertaining has been in progress. Among the events was a supper party given by Miss Suzanne Slingluff, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Frank Slingluff, who entertained for Miss Fellowes and her fiancé, Midshipman William Henry Alexander 2nd, son of Capt. and Mrs. Alexander, who is to be graduated from the Naval Academy in June.

Col. Fred Robillard, USMC, and Mrs. Robillard entertained at a tea Sunday afternoon for their daughter, Patricia, the company being made up of young college friends of Miss Robillard home for the Holiday vacation, and officers stationed in Washington.

The wassail bowl of spiced punch made after the original recipe of Dickens for Bishop's Cup, was the chief attraction at the party given Sunday last by Comdr. and Mrs. Miles H. Hubbard for some thirty or more of their friends.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Timothy Keleher have been entertaining as their house guest, Mrs. Jules Lindon of New York.

Mrs. A. F. Shea, wife of Col. Shea, USA, and author of two books anent the Army Wife and the Navy Wife, has returned to Washington after an extended stay in New York, during a part of which she was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Eddie Rickenbacker.

Lt. Col. Walter J. Stuart, USMC, and Mrs. Stuart have had with them for the Christmas Holidays their son, Laddie and their daughter, Jane who are attending school at Pateogue, L. I. Col. and Mrs. Stuart have recently arrived at the Marine Barracks in Washington for station.

Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Chapman are now stationed at Camp Hood, Tex. Mrs. Chapman (Continued on Next Page)

Weddings and Engagements

MISS Isabella Hart, daughter of Admiral and Mrs. Thomas C. Hart, will today become the bride of Mr. La Verne Baldwin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Baldwin of Cortland, N. Y.

The ceremony will take place at the home of the bride's parents, 2301 Cathedral Avenue, Washington, D. C.

The bride is a graduate of Masters School at Dobbs Ferry-on-Hudson, N. Y. She is a granddaughter of the late Rear Adm. and Mrs. William H. Brownson, and her fiancé is a graduate of Cornell University and now attached to the State Department in Washington.

Mrs. H. N. Crean announced this week the engagement of her daughter, Miss Helen Nicholson Crean, to Ens. McCain Smith, USNR, now stationed at Lakehurst, N. J.

Miss Crean is the granddaughter of the late Gen. and Mrs. W. J. Nicholson of Washington. She was educated at the Academy of the Sacred Heart, both here and on the Continent and is a member of the Washington Junior League. She was graduated from the Sacred Heart Convent in Washington, and is now connected with the British Air Commission.

Ensign Smith is the son of Mrs. Emery T. Smith and the late Colonel Smith and is the grandson of Mrs. Henry P. McCain and the late General McCain of Washington. He was graduated from the University of Virginia and the University of Virginia Law School.

The wedding will take place in the near future, probably in March.

Another Washington girl soon to become a bride is Miss Kitty Hill, who will become the wife of Mr. John A. Stewart of Boston, now attending the Army Military Police Officers' Training School, from which he will graduate next month.

Miss Hill is the daughter of the late Col. John Phillip Hill, of Baltimore, who served in the last war and also served three terms in the U. S. House of Representatives. Her mother, now Mrs. Hiram Bingham was Suzanne Carroll, descendant of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. She attended Miss Madeira's School and in '40 was presented to society at the Baltimore Bachelors' Cotillon.

Mr. Stewart is the son of Mrs. L. W. Wilkins of North Attleboro, Mass., and the late Mr. Stewart. He attended New York Military Academy and the Bentley School of Accounting and Finance in Boston. The marriage will take place upon his graduation.

Capt. George S. Hathaway, (MC) USN-Ret., and Mrs. Hathaway of Boston, Mass., announce the marriage of their

daughter, Mary Louise, to Lt. Russell Francis Moon, USN, son of Mrs. Russell B. Moon of Boston, on Wednesday, 22 Dec., at the Naval Hospital Chapel, Philadelphia, Pa. The nuptial Mass was performed by Lt. Leonard A. McMahon (Ch. C.), USNR.

The bride wore a powder blue crepe dress with satin bodice and a hat of matching feathers and tulle veiling. Her accessories were of dark brown and her corsage bouquet was of brown orchids.

Mrs. Robert E. Bourke, her sister's only attendant, chose a blue crepe dress with maroon accessories. Deep red roses formed her corsage. Lieutenant Bourke served as best man.

Mrs. Hathaway, mother of the bride and Miss Muriel Moon, sister of the bridegroom, came from Boston for the event.

Following the Mass, a wedding breakfast was held for the immediate family at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel.

Mrs. Moon attended Notre Dame Academy at Roxbury, Mass., Regis College at Weston, Mass., and graduated from the San Diego State College of San Diego, Calif. She is a member of the service sorority Tau Omicron Phi. Lieutenant Moon is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy.

Mrs. Nathan Arthur Smith of Metuchen, N. J. announces the engagement of her daughter, Dorothy Hart, to Theodore Stevenson Baer, son of Lt. Col. Marvin R. Baer (retired) and Mrs. Baer of Norwood, Mass.

Miss Smith is the daughter of the late (Continued on Next Page)



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Posts and Stations

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

4 January 1943

Comdr. and Mrs. Vincent H. Godfrey and young daughter, Sybil, left last Wednesday for Ottawa, Canada, stopping off in Quebec for the week-end. Commander Godfrey is on duty in Ottawa and his wife and daughter will be there for the next few months.

Comdr. and Mrs. J. R. Clark have returned to their quarters at the Naval Academy after spending Christmas holidays in Manhasset, L. I., as guests of Mrs. Clark's brother and sister-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Edmund Kidder. Capt. George Brashears spent the Christmas holidays with his family at the Cooper Apartments.

Lt. and Mrs. Ellery Clark entertained at an egg-nog party last Sunday afternoon.

Capt. Mark C. Bowman is spending some time with his family who are living at Carroll Hall.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Adrian C. Rule, Jr., entertained last week at an egg-nog party.

Lt. and Mrs. Nell C. Fahs gave a dinner party Monday evening in honor of Lt. Gordon Wood of the English Navy.

Lt. and Mrs. Nell C. Fahs and Professor and Mrs. Rene Francois Muller entertained last Friday at an egg-nog party, at the home of Lieutenant and Mrs. Fahs.

Capt. and Mrs. Ross A. Dierdorff entertained on New Year's Eve at their home, Claude Apartments.

Mrs. France, wife of Captain A. Finley France, Jr., USN, who is making her home here for the winter, has gone to San Francisco, where she will stay for an indefinite time.

FT. SAM HOUSTON, TEX.

1 Jan. 1943

A very delightful "At Home" was given on Sunday, 27 Dec. by Col. and Mrs. Thomas P. Bernard and their sister, Mrs. Babcock. Their many friends wandered in to partake of their hospitality from four-thirty o'clock to seven. It was like the old Army days, such a combination of friendly greetings.

The cold weather of the past week has been very much appreciated by everyone as in keeping with this holiday season and from a health standpoint also.

The Alpha Sigma Gamma Sorority entertained the "Army Brats Club" from 5 to 7 o'clock, 31 Dec., with an open house in the home of Miss Charlotte Farris, 120 Artillery Post. The "Army Brats Club" was founded at the University of Texas and a great many of the members are here for the holidays.

A tea in town, given by Judge and Mrs. E. C. Carter in their lovely old home, and one in which many, many people who have been stationed at Fort Sam Houston through the years, will have a real interest, was held on Tuesday, when they honored Mrs. Sarah Eager, who will be one hundred and one years old in February, and was the first white child to be born here. They were also entertaining "The Daughters of the American Revolution" and "The Daughters of the Republic of Texas," both of which are proud to claim Mrs. Eager as a member. Mrs. Frank Badger, daughter of Mrs. Eager, and mother of the hostess, presided at the tea table. The rooms on the lower floor were decorated in the Christmas motif, and the serving table was unusual in its centerpiece, a white candle burning in front of a Madonna, at the base of which, was scattered sprays of holly and berries, dotted with glistening snow.

Music was furnished by Cpl. Fred McGowen, organist of the Fort Sam Houston Chapel, and Cpl. C. J. Robinson sang.

Col. and Mrs. John Dibble and Col. and Mrs. J. B. Corby, both of Fort Sam Houston are being congratulated upon the arrival of a grandson, John B. Corby, 3d. Mrs. Corby, Jr., is here with her parents, while Cpl. Corby is in camp at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

"The Douglas Round Table," a group of decorated wives, who are living here "for the duration," were entertained this week in the home of Mrs. Albert P. Clark, Jr., 215 Young Street. Lt. Col. Clark is a prisoner in Germany, his plane having been disabled in one of our bombings over France and Germany this past summer.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Harry L. Twaddle, have moved into the quarters recently vacated by Maj. Gen. and Mrs. W. M. Robertson, at 60 Dickman Road. General Twaddle is the commander of the 95th Division.

One of the pretty luncheons of last week, held at "The Bright Shawl," was one given by Mrs. Thomas C. Musgrave, sr., complimenting her niece, Mrs. Clyde Johnson of St. Louis. The table, with a centerpiece of pink roses, iris and white pom-pom chrysanthemums, on a pink cloth and crystal glassware, was most charming. Among the guests were: Mesdames J. W. Musgrave, sr., Lawrence Prichard, O. P. Spear, Jr., and J. W. Musgrave, Jr.

Mesdames Cecil Comben, C. M. McCorkle, and J. E. Blair were guests of Mrs. J. W. Twaddle at the Junior League Tearoom for luncheon and the Style Show on Wednesday.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

31 Dec. 1942

Col. William A. Aird and Mrs. Aird greeted guests upon their arrival for a buffet supper Wednesday night, 23 Dec. and dance at the "Open House," enlisted men's clubrooms at the port. The couple also attended the Christmas party in the clubrooms, arranged by the Military Police Company at the port. Col. and Mrs. Aird dined beforehand as guests of Capt. William Brandt in the barracks.

At the festive Christmas dinner in their own home, Col. and Mrs. Aird entertained a group of former Oregon friends, including Lt. William Weston, USA, and Mrs. Weston.

Holiday festivities in home of Capt. and Mrs. Willis W. Bradley, Jr., included before Christmas a short visit from Capt. Byron McCandless, Commander of the Naval Destroyer Base at San Diego, and Mrs. McCandless. The couple stopped off here after their visit in San Francisco to welcome their hero son, Comdr. Bruce McCandless, and be present when he was decorated with the Congressional Medal of Honor for bringing the USS San Francisco through a Pacific area battle. Comdr. McCandless, son-in-law of Capt. and Mrs. Bradley, had previously talked from San Francisco by telephone to his wife and their two children, Bruce, III, aged 5, and Susan, 3, and was able to have a brief holiday leave with them.

Col. Herbert Jordan, USA, and Mrs. Jordan not only had their four sons home on Christmas Day, but Cadet William Spencer Jordan was accompanied by his bride, the former Patricia Curl of Washington, D. C., who arrived from Santa Clara, Calif., for a holiday visit. The other sons are Herbert, Harvey and John Pat.

Miss Ruth Bailey, daughter of Capt. Carlos Bailey, USN, and Mrs. Bailey is entertaining at the family home on East Second Street, Miss Dorothy Ponto, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. A. R. Ponto, who will return to the University of Redlands as a senior. Miss Ruth is vacationing from the State College at Santa Barbara.

Informal house warmings have enlivened the time lately for Maj. Ralph Ampsach, USA, and Mrs. Ampsach, who recently established a home at 3637 East Ocean Boulevard, after residing for a time in Villa Riviera. Christmas Day they motored to Hollywood and joined her brother and family, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ormiston.

NORFOLK, VA.

7 January 1943

A large contingent of the Navy personnel participated in the annual New Year's Eve dinner dance which was held in the Norfolk Yacht and Country Club on Thursday night. Numerous dinner parties preceded the dance in the large ballroom which was decorated with pine boughs and other Christmas greens.

A party of 22 for dinner included Lt. and Mrs. Charles D. Wood, Lt. and Mrs. R. T. Fricks, Lt. and Mrs. F. A. Miller, Lt. and Mrs. R. S. Randall, Lt. and Mrs. E. J. Duckett, Lt. and Mrs. A. D. Johnson, Lt. and Mrs. P. H. Dew, Lt. and Mrs. D. M. Payton, Ens. and Mrs. Harold Nelson Cox, Ens. and Mrs. A. L. Thayer, Miss Jane Carter Turner and Ens. Charles Shaw Laird.

Other reservations for the dinner dance were made by Lt. Comdr. P. S. Bauer and a party of four; Capt. J. H. Tice and a party of eight; Lt. J. A. Fairchild and a party of four; Ens. and Mrs. M. C. Stockwell, four; Lt. and Mrs. Hooper, six; Lt. G. D. Wise, four; Ens. E. B. Knight, six; Lt. Pat Patterson, eight; Ens. J. E. Sargent and Ens. Hitchings, 10; Lt. A. S. Rosenkrans, two; Ens. C. J. Ganley, 20; Lt. J. L. Booth, eight; Lt. Stuart Carr, eight; Lt. J. R. Baker, two; Ens. E. Morgan, four; Lt. R. O. Welsh, eight; Lt. W. E. Cubby, six; Lt. N. H. Schickel, eight; Ens. and Mrs. M. F. Hudson and Ens. Henry C. Beck, four; Comdr. and Mrs. C. B. Conlan, four; and Lt. John Van Metts and a party of 12.

At the New Year's Eve dinner dance held in the Officers' Club, Naval Base, a dinner party included Dr. and Mrs. Harry Gerner, Dr. and Mrs. Theodore Fox, Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Cooley, Lt. and Mrs. H. O. Durham, Lt. and Mrs. James Rafferty, Mrs. Mary Campbell, Miss Mary Gwynne Campbell, Comdr. Max Shawker, Lt. John Rowan and Lt. Comdr. Albert Schmidt.

Lt. and Mrs. A. Stuart Baldwin entertained Saturday night at the home of Mrs. Baldwin's parents, Capt. and Mrs. Horace C. Laird. The guests numbered thirty.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John Raby and Lt. and Mrs. Hugh Winters entertained on Christmas Day at an open house given at the home of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Raby at Virginia Beach. Their guests numbered sixty.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Phillip D. Gallery were hosts on Sunday afternoon at an egg-nog party given at their home at Virginia Beach. Their guests numbered 25.

VITAL INFORMATION is in every issue of the Army and Navy Journal. Prompt renewal of your subscription will insure you against missing copies.

Society

(Continued from Preceding Page)

man was formerly Miss Dorothy June Cloud, prior to her recent marriage, daughter of Lt. and Mrs. Howard H. Cloud.

Col. Harry B. Sepulveda, who is the Adjutant General of First Air Force, is seriously ill in Walter Reed Hospital. He is improving daily. Mrs. Sepulveda is permanently located at 3701 McKinley St., N. W. Phone is Woodley 1448.

Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, wife of the former Governor of the Philippines, will tell of her recent experiences in the Philippines to members and guests of the Army and Navy Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at a meeting of the Chapter at the Kennedy Warren on Monday, 11 Jan. A luncheon at 12:30 will precede the meeting, giving many the opportunity of renewing acquaintance with Mrs. Sayre, who is the daughter of the late Col. Evans, USA, and Mrs. Evans.

To illustrate her talk, Mrs. Sayre will show a film depicting actual fighting with the enemy. The film has been shown in this city only at a meeting of the Geographic Society.

Mrs. James R. Alfante, Historian, will introduce the speaker, and Mrs. George M. Badger, Regent, will preside.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles J. McIntyre, of Washington, D. C., entertained at an "at home" 1 January for members of the Special Activities Branch, Office of the Chief Signal Officer. Colonel McIntyre is Chief of the Special Activities Branch.

Among those present were Maj. Michael V. O'Shea, 1st Lt. and Mrs. Milton B. Herr, Mr. and Mrs. Ray E. Moyer, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth R. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Earl B. Abrams, Dr. and Mrs. Einar Flynn, Mr. Harry M. Davis, Miss Louise Knight, of Albany, N. Y., Dr. Eleanor Langston, of Philadelphia, Pa., Mrs. Cora Blizzard, of Philadelphia, Pa., Mr. Julius Brownstein, and the Mesdames Dorothy A. Hoffman, Joyce F. Knight, Phyllis E. Starr, Joyce E. Barnes, Mary T. Wolak, and Ozelle Driskell.

There was born at Norfolk General Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 14 Nov. 1942, to Maj. and Mrs. Frederick G. Delaney, Jr., AAF, a son, Frederick George, III. The child is a grandson of Col. and Mrs. F. G. Delaney of Beverly Hills, Calif., and of Col. and Mrs. Paul S. Edwards, SC, USA.

Both father and grandfather are serving overseas. Mrs. Delaney is living with her mother, Mrs. Edwards, at 111 Seventh St., Garden City, L. I.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Capt. Nathan A. Smith, USA.

The Walter Reed Memorial Chapel was the scene Wednesday night, 23 Dec., of the marriage of Miss Susan Powers Carter and Mr. Demetrius George Stampados.

Miss Carter is the daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. William Moore Carter. Colonel Carter is on duty as P. M. S. & T. at Kemper Military School, Boonville, Mo. The bride attended Hollins College, Va., and graduated from the Fine Arts College of Carnegie Institute of Technology.

Mr. Stampados is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. George D. Stampados of Athens, Greece. He was graduated from Lansing College, England, and received a degree from the University of London. He also attended Military Colleges in Greece.

Given away by her father, the bride

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wore a gown of white satin with a fitted waist and a full skirt which fell into a train. A tiara of rose point lace held her veil of illusion. Gardenias and sweet peas were fastened to her white satin prayer book. Her only ornament was a laveliere of pearls and amethysts worn by her mother at her wedding. The service was read by Chaplain Harry Lee Virden. Miss Henrietta Carter was her sister's only attendant.

Col. V. L. Amoss was best man and the ushers were Cadet Don Carter of West Point and Ens. Howard Reed of California.

A small reception was held at the Hostess House at the Army Medical Center, Mrs. Carter, the bride's mother, receiving in a gown of ashes of roses crepe and small blue hat, and corsage of gardenias.

Mrs. H. Allen Winslow of Wellesley Hills, Mass., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Louise Allen Winslow, to Lt. William H. Mann, Jr., SC, AUS, son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Mann of Chicago, Ill. Miss Winslow, daughter of the late Lt. Col. H. Allen Winslow, Ret., was a member of the Class of 1942 at Wellesley College. Lieutenant Mann attended the University of Chicago.

Col. Edward J. McGaw, USA, and Mrs. McGaw of Washington, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Lillian, to Cadet Alan Walter Jones, Jr. of the class of June 1943, United States Military Academy. Cadet Jones is the son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. A. W. Jones of Washington, D. C. Miss McGaw graduated from Edgewood Park and the University of Alabama, and is a member of Chi Omega and the Army-Navy Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

(Continued on Next Page)



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New York

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Preceding Page)

tion. Cadet Jones attended the University of Hawaii before going to West Point. He is a member of Tau Beta. The wedding will take place in June following his graduation from West Point.

Col. and Mrs. George S. Beatty have announced the marriage of their daughter, Sara Elizabeth, to Lt. David Gray Barnett, FA, on 19 Dec. 1942.

The ceremony was in the 27th Street Chapel at Camp Hood, Tex., Chaplain Thomas H. Talbot reading the ring ceremony.

The bride is a sister of Capt. George S. Beatty, jr., now on foreign service, a graduate of the University of Georgia and a member of the Chi Omega Sorority.

The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. David Henry Barnett of Detroit, Mich. He received his L.L.B. degree from the University of Michigan and is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity.

Mrs. Lawrence J. Smith of Lansing, Mich., was matron of honor. Capt. Lawrence J. Smith was best man.

The traditional arch of sabers was formed by officers of the Student Regiment. After the ceremony a reception was held in the Officers' Club where the wedding cake was cut by the bride with her

husband's saber.

After a brief wedding trip to Chicago and Detroit the couple will return to Camp Hood.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Loyd D. Bunting announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Byne, to 1st Lt. Robert Clyde Crawford, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Crawford of Hawaii. The wedding will take place in January.

Miss Frances Dimmitt Redmond, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Redmond of Cincinnati, and niece of Brig. Gen. Addison D. Davis, the Commandant of Carlisle Barracks, became the bride of Mr. William Harry Hawley, son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Paul R. Hawley, of London, England, and Carlisle, Pa., Monday night, 28 Dec. at 8 o'clock in the Chapel at Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Pa.

Mrs. Hawley had as her attendants, her sisters, Miss Barbara Redmond, of Cincinnati, and Mrs. Winston E. Kock, of Middletown, N. J. and her cousin, Miss Mary Davis, of Washington, D. C.

Mr. Hawley, grandson of Mrs. William H. Hawley, of College Corners, Ohio, had as best man, Mr. Mead Stone, Garden City, Long Island, a fraternity brother at Cornell University where both are students. Ushers were Messrs. Lee Redmond, a brother of the bride, William

Dunn, Great Neck, Long Island, and John Fuller and Maj. John Reagan of Carlisle Barracks.

Wedding music was played on the chapel organ by Dr. Winston E. Kock, brother-in-law of the bride. A reception following the ceremony was held at the Officers' Club.

Mrs. Hawley attended the University of Idaho and is a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority. Mr. Hawley whose father, Brigadier General Hawley, U. S. Medical Corps, has been in London on a military mission for more than a year, is a student at Cornell University and a member of Kappa Alpha Fraternity.

Following a short wedding trip he and his bride will reside in Ithaca, New York.

Col. and Mrs. Henry D. Jay of Camp Beauregard, La., announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary D'Alva, to Cadet William L. Starnes, jr., son of Col. and Mrs. William L. Starnes of Ft. Benning, Ga.

Miss Jay is a graduate of Stephens College. Cadet Starnes will graduate from the United States Military Academy on 19 Jan. The couple will be married in the Fort Myer chapel at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of 20 Jan.

The bride elect is now residing with her sister and brother-in-law, Maj. and Mrs. George S. Eckhardt in Arlington, Va.

Col. and Mrs. John Mather of Watertown Arsenal and Cotuit announced at a tea Sunday, 27 Dec., the engagement of their daughter, Anne Russell Mather, to Capt. Francis Grey Jenkins, OD, AUS, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Jenkins of Winthrop.

Miss Mather was graduated from the Madeira School in Washington, D. C., The Walnut Hill School, and is now attending Wellesley College, Class of 1943.

Captain Jenkins was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with the Class of 1934. He is now Chief of the Procurement Division at the Watertown Arsenal.

The wedding will take place in the early summer.

The engagement of Miss Eloise Douglas Allen, daughter of the late Col. John Howard Allen, USMC-Ret., and Lt. Wallace Temple White, OD, of Richmond, Va., is announced by her mother, Mrs. J. H. Allen of Dixon Springs, Tenn.

Miss Allen has many friends in Army circles throughout the United States and in Hawaii where her father was stationed. She attended Bethel Woman's College in Kentucky, and graduated from the University of Alabama in 1941. She is a member of Alpha Gamma Delta sorority. Lieutenant White is a graduate of Vir-

ginia Polytechnic Institute, class of 1940. He has been stationed at the Wolf Creek Ordnance Plant, Milan, Tenn. for the past eight months, and was transferred to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. in December.

Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Werper of Baltimore, Md., announce the engagement of their daughter, Alice, to Cadet C. G. Young, jr., of West Point, son of Col. and Mrs. C. G. Young of Newark, Del.

The wedding will take place in January, at West Point.

At the Post Chapel at Ft. Sam Houston, Miss Hazel Dean Maverick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Slayden Maverick, was married to Lt. Harry Everett Stengele, III, AC, USA, son of Comdr. and Mrs. Stengele, jr., stationed at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn, N. Y. The ceremony the night after Christmas was solemnized by Chaplain John J. O'Sullivan and was followed by a reception at the St. Anthony Hotel.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore a classic gown, fashioned along moyenage lines of white mat crepe.

The maid of honor was Miss Jean Champlin; the bridesmaids the Misses Edith Jurkovich, Virginia Stephens, Alameda Towns, and Ellen Slayden and Jamie Maury Maverick, sisters of the bride.

Comdr. and Mrs. Stengele, jr. were present at their son's wedding, and the bridal couple after a honeymoon trip will be at home at Fort Worth, where he is stationed at the Tarrant Air Base.

Miss Mary Watts, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Crenshaw Watts of Lynchburg, Va., and the late Mrs. Watts, was married to Lt. Walter Watson, 2nd, USA, of Camp Davis, N. C., son of Mr. William Whitwright Watson and Mrs. Burrill Watson, both of New York, Saturday, 2 Jan., at the home of the bride, by Rev. Dr. John Page Williams, head master of St. Christopher's School, Richmond, and former assistant rector at Groton, where the bridegroom was graduated.

He was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Frank L. Wells, pastor of Court Street Methodist Church at Lynchburg.

Mr. Watson acted as best man for his son and Mr. Watts gave his daughter's hand in marriage. Her sister, Miss Jean McLauren Watts, was her maid of honor.

The bride graduated at the Porter School. She is a granddaughter of former Anselm J. McLauren, U. S. Senator and Governor of Mississippi. She is a member of the Junior League and Spinster Club. The late Maj. Richard Thomas Watts, CSA, also was her grandfather.

Lieutenant Watson attended Williams College after graduation from Groton.

Delay Quinine Doses

The Navy Department has instructed the service that "chemical prophylaxis for malaria need not and shall not be started until the fifth day after landing in a malarious area." The order will forestall the administering of drugs until it is actually necessary to do so.

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Births - Marriages - Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

Born

ALMGREN—Born at St. Vincent's Hospital, Jacksonville, Fla., 29 Dec. 1942, to Lt. Cmdr. and Mrs. C. R. Almgren (SC), USN, daughter, Jane Elizabeth.

ANSLOW—Born at Sacred Heart Hospital, Hartford, Ore., 25 Dec. 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. O. Anslow, VC, Camp White, Ore., a daughter, Joy Elizabeth.

BOHANNON—Born at Eastern Maine General Hospital, Bangor, Me., 3 Jan. 1943, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Richard L. Bohannon, MC, USA, their third child, a daughter, Virginia Mary.

BOUR—Born at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., 17 Dec. 1942, to T. Sgt. and Mrs. Harold L. Bour, daughter, Jacqueline Bour.

BROWN—Born at James Walker Memorial Hospital, Wilmington, N. C., 25 Dec. 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. Robert E. Brown, Camp Davis, N. C., a son, Robert Clarence Brown.

CONVERSE—Born at Wilkes-Barre General Hospital, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 28 Dec. 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. James W. Converse, MC, a son, Thomas Joseph Converse.

CORBLEY—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 30 Dec. 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. John Bunyan Corbley, Jr., a son, John Bunyan Corbley, III, grandson of Col. and Mrs. John Bunyan Corbley, 110 Edgemont Ave., San Antonio, Tex., and of Col. and Mrs. John Dibble of Fort Sam Houston. Capt. Corbley, the baby's father, is stationed at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

CRABBE—Born at the Norfolk General Hospital, 28 Dec. 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. Archibald Craig, USA, a son.

DELANEY—Born at Norfolk General Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 14 Nov. 1942, to Maj. and Mrs. Frederick G. Delaney, Jr., AAF, a son, Frederick George, III, grandson of Col. and Mrs. F. G. Delaney of Beverly Hills, Calif., and of Col. and Mrs. Paul S. Edwards, SC, USA.

DUNHAM—Born at Emergency Hospital, Annapolis, Md., 22 Dec. 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. Leo E. Dunham, Jr., USMA, 1940, a daughter, Patricia Ann.

GALLOGLY—Born at the Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., 22 Dec. 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. Clarence R. Gallogly, a daughter, Elyse Gallogly.

HEIL—Born at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., 4 Jan. 1943, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. John Henry Heil, Jr., a son, John Ferguson Heil.

JENKINS—Born at the Shadyside Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa., 23 Dec. 1942, to Ens. and Mrs. Alan Nelson Jenkins, USN, a son, Thomas Christopher Jenkins.

KROMER—Born at Fort McClellan, Ala., 28 Dec. 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. William Anselmy Kromer, a daughter, Pamela Hamilton.

LEVINGER—Born at Doctors Hospital, New York, 25 Dec. 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. B. M. Levinger, USA, Camp Croft, S. C., a daughter, Lee Carol Levinger.

LIBERSHAL—Born at Corvallis General Hospital, Corvallis, Ore., 20 Dec. 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. Francis M. Libershal, CE, USA, a daughter, Mary Carol, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Theodore Baumeister of Camp Adair, Ore., and of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Libershal of Plattsmouth, Nebr.

LINNELL—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 23 Dec. 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. Frank H. Linnell, a daughter, Ann Elizabeth.

LINTON—Born at Methodist Hospital, New York, 24 Dec. 1942, to Ens. and Mrs. George Linton, Jr., USNR, a son, George Linton, 3rd.

MANULIS—Born in the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., 4 Jan. 1943, to Ens. and Mrs. Martin Manulis, a daughter, Peter Bard Manulis, granddaughter of Asst. Secy. of the Navy Ralph A. Bard.

PARKE—Born at Brooklyn Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., 3 Jan. 1943, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. William More Parke, Jr., MC, USA, a son, William More Parke, 3rd.

PEARSON—Born in the Community Hospital, Riverside, Calif., 14 Dec. 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. Charles T. Pearson, March Field, a son, Charles Thomas Waiford Pearson.

RITCHIE—Born at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., 2 Jan. 1943, to Col. and Mrs. William Ludlow Ritchie, USA, a daughter, Louise Ludlow Ritchie.

SOBENSON—Born at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., 28 Dec. 1942, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Dale F. Sobenson, a daughter, Sharon Dale Sobenson.

SOUTHER—Born at Greenwich Hospital,

Greenwich, Conn., 1 Jan. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Peter M. Soutter, a son, Peter M. Soutter.

ST. CLAIR—Born at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., 19 Dec. 1942, to T. Sgt. and Mrs. Marvin W. St. Clair, a son, Donald Lee St. Clair.

STOWELL—Born at Governors Island Hospital, N. Y., 31 Dec. 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. John Hallowell Stowell, CMP, a son, grandson of Col. and Mrs. Iverson Brooks Summers, AGD, and the late Col. Clarence Warner Stowell.

THOMPSON—Born at Cambridge, Mass., 2 Jan. 1943, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Miles H. Thompson, CE, a son, Richard Miles.

WEBB—Born at the Elliot Community Hospital, Keene, N. H., 28 Dec. 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. George D. Webb, Jr., Fort Devens, Mass., a son, George D. Webb, 3rd.

Married

ALEXANDER-AVERY—Married in Miami Beach, Fla., 2 Jan. 1943, Miss La Nelle Virginia Avery, to Lt. William Lee Alexander, DC, AUS.

BALCOM-NEWELL—Married in the Lincoln Chapel of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., 12 Dec. 1942, Miss Margaret Warwick Newell, to Ens. Raymond Douglas Balcom, USNR.

BALDWIN-HART—To be married today, 9 Jan. 1943, in Sharon, Conn., Miss Isabella Hart, daughter of Adm. and Mrs. Thomas C. Hart, USN, granddaughter of the late Rear Adm. Willard H. Brownson, to Mr. LaVerne Baldwin.

BALLARD-BINGHAM—Married in Christ Church, Bronxville, N. Y., 21 Dec. 1942, Miss Jane Ellen Bingham, to Lt. Edward Ganson Ballard, AUS.

BARNES-KRANCHER—Married in the First Presbyterian Church, Greenport, L. I., 25 Dec. 1942, Miss Barbara Jane Krancher, to Ens. Martin Stephens Barnes, USNR.

BATES-LINCOLN—Married in Erskine Memorial Congregational Church, Tryon, N. C., 31 Dec. 1942, Miss Margaret Hartridge Lincoln, to Lt. Thomas Edward Bates, USA, Camp Lee, Va.

BEATTIE-DWYER—Married in the Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., 31 Dec. 1942, Miss Helene E. Dwyer, to Lt. Wesley H. Beattie, Fort Washington, Md.

BEISEIGEL-KIRKLAND—Married in Rutherford, N. J., 25 Dec. 1942, Miss Winifred Kirkland, to Lt. F. J. Beiseigel, Jr., AAF.

BEMENT-BLACK—Married in the Church of the Redeemer, Bryn Mawr, Pa., 30 Dec. 1942, Miss Viola Marston Jack Black, to Lt. Russell Bement, Jr., USA.

BISTLINE-MOSES—Married in Scarsdale, N. Y., 31 Dec. 1942, Miss Elizabeth Jane Moses, to Cadet Roy Markley Bistline, AAF.

BLAKE-CAUSEY—Married in St. David's Protestant Episcopal Church, Baltimore, Md., 2 Jan. 1943, Miss Katharine McClellan Causey, to Cadet David Graftlin Blake, AAF.

BOBINGER-WELSH—Married in St. John's Church, Forest Glen, Md., 1 Jan. 1943, Miss Agnes Mathilda Welsh, to Lt. William H. Bobinger.

BOOK-KELMAN—Married in Baltimore, Md., 6 Dec. 1942, Miss Rosalie Kelman, to Lt. Edward Book, AUS.

BOTTOM-THAMES—Married in the Bethlehem Chapel of the National Cathedral, Washington, D. C., 6 Jan. 1943, Miss Gloria Quin Thames, to Capt. John Thomas Bottom, Jr., USN.

BRENNAN-KELSO—Married in Holy Trinity Church, Glen Burnie, Md., 29 Dec. 1942, Miss Bettie A. Kelso, to Ens. John J. Brennan, USN.

CAPUTO-BUCKNER—Married in St. Vincent Ferrer Church, New York, 2 Jan. 1943, Miss Kathleen Myrtle Buckner, to Lt. Dante S. Caputo, SC, Fort Monmouth, N. J.

CARENS-NEVILLE—Married in St. Patrick's Church, Miami, Fla., 29 Oct. 1942, Miss Margaret M. Neville, to Lt. George C. Carens, Jr., USAAF.

CARLSON-GARCIA—Married at Staten Island, N. Y., 24 Dec. 1942, Miss Emilia Marie Garcia, to Lt. Carl Joseph Carlson, USA.

CARTER-CHALLIS—Married in Walbrook Methodist Church, Baltimore, Md., 26 Dec. 1942, Miss Annette Edson Challis, to Lt. John Walter Carter, USA.

CLARK-JONES—Married recently in the rectory of St. Mary's Church, Barnesville, Md., Miss Myrna Livingston Jones, to Lt. Henry Thomas Clark, Jr., QMC.

CLOUDT-FRASER—Married in the old post chapel, Fort Sill, Okla., 30 Dec. 1942,

Miss Ruth Allison Fraser, daughter of Chaplain and Mrs. H. C. Fraser, to Capt. Frank O. Cloudt, instructor, FA School, Fort Sill.

COLEMAN-CURTIN—Married in St. Patrick's Church, Washington, D. C., 28 Dec. 1942, Miss Mary Catherine Curtin, sister of Lt. William A. Curtin, Ens. James D. Curtin, and Cadet Paul Joseph Curtin, USMA, to Pvt. Edward Joseph Coleman, USA.

COLLINS-KERN—Married in Denton, Md., 26 Dec. 1942, Miss Merlyn Kern, to Lt. Eldred Lowell Collins.

CONNOR-SCHNEIDER—Married at St. Mary's Church, Hamilton, Ohio, 1 Dec. 1942, Miss Mary Ellen Schneider, to 2nd Lt. Paul D. Connor, Jr., son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Paul D. Connor, Inf.

CREA-POWELL—Married in the First Baptist Church, Charlotte, N. C., 4 Jan. 1943, Mrs. Marjorie Kent Powell, to Col. Harry Bowers Crea, Inf., USA.

CROWELL-DUMOND—Married in Tacoma, Wash., 18 Oct. 1942, Miss Yvonne Dumond, to Capt. George Todd Crowell, USAAF.

CURLEY-FENNEL—Married in Marlboro, Mass., 21 Nov. 1942, Miss Grace Bouden Fennel, to Lt. (jg) Edward Minor Curley, USNR.

DELANEY-BROWNE—To be married tomorrow, 10 Jan. 1943, in Shepherdstown, W. Va., Miss Denise Lautier Browne, daughter of Col. de Courcy Browne of Baltimore, Md., to Capt. Edmund Thomas Delaney, AUS, now serving in Washington, D. C.

DEMING-SHERBURNE—Married in the Takoma Park Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., 4 Jan. 1943, Miss Eleanor Estelle Sherburne, to Lt. Patrick M. Deming, USAAF, Patterson Field, Ohio.

DICKINSON-GILDERSLLEEVE—Married in Trinity Church, Portland, Conn., 2 Jan. 1943, Miss Jane DePeyster Gildersleeve, to Ens. Edward Everett Dickinson, 3d, USCGR.

DOBIE-BISSELL—To be married today, 9 Jan. 1943, in the chapel of St. John's Episcopal Church, Stamford, Conn., Miss Helen Bissell, to Ens. Richard Magruder Dobie.

DUNCAN-GRACE—Married in the Post Chapel, Pueblo Air Base, Pueblo, Colo., 5 Dec. 1942, Miss Anita Grace, to Lt. Ivan M. Duncan, AC.

ERICKSON-ARCHER—Married in Chapel No. 1, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 19 Dec. 1942, Miss Margaret Archer, to Lt. Eugene S. Erickson, AAF.

FARQUHAR-STETSON—Married in the First Presbyterian Church, Albany, N. Y., 2 Jan. 1943, Miss Mary Thomas Stetson, to Lt. Roger B. Farquhar, III, USA.

FARRICKER-BYNUM—Married in the Roman Catholic Church of the Epiphany, New York, 2 Jan. 1943, Miss Ellen Kathryn Bynum, to Lt. Richard Joseph Farricker, USA.

FERGUSON-FLOECKHER—To be married 11 Jan. 1943, in Washington, D. C., Miss Margaret Constance Floeckher, to Lt. Hugh Francis Ferguson, USMC, Quantico, Va.

FERGUSON-RACKLEY—Married in Miami, Fla., 29 Oct. 1942, Miss Luna Elizabeth Rackley, to Lt. John Lindsay Ferguson, Jr., USAAF.

FRAUMANN-KEATLEY—Married in Trinity Church, Swarthmore, Pa., 12 Dec. 1942, Miss Louise Crandall Keatley, daughter of Col. (overseas) and Mrs. Edwin E. Keatley, Inf., USA, to Ens. Harlin E. Fraumann, USNR.

FREEMAN-JAFFE—Married in New York, 25 Dec. 1942, Miss Debby Jaffe, to Ens. Harold Freeman, USNR.

GATOW-MULLER—Married in the Mountain View Methodist Church, Mountain View, N. J., 27 Dec. 1942, Miss Jessie Eleanor Muller, to Lt. Albert Frederick Gatow, Jr., Fort Banks, Mass.

GILES-WELLINGTON—Married in Grace Episcopal Church, Amherst, Mass., 2 Jan. 1943, Miss Patricia Hancock Wellington, to Mr. Robert Dyrton Giles, Jr., nephew of Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Giles, AAF.

GILLIAM-GAVELY—To be married today, 9 Jan. 1943, in Martinsville, Va., Miss Nancy Gravely, to Lt. (jg) Henry Evanier Gilliam, USNR.

GILSTER-ASHLEY—Married in The Church of The Atonement, Westfield, Mass., 25 Dec. 1942, Third Officer Alice E. Ashley, WAAC, to Lt. (jg) Arthur H. Gilster, USNR.

GRAINGER-BROWN—Married in St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Fort Hamilton, N. Y., 2 Jan. 1943, Miss Marion Frances Brown, to Ens. Joseph K. Grainger, USNR.

GRIFFIN-WATERS—Married in the First Presbyterian Church of Newark, N. J., 24 Dec. 1942, Miss Catherine Adele Waters,

daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Thomas Llewellyn Waters, to Mr. Thomas Reese Griffin, Jr.

GRIFFITH-COCROFT—Married recently, at the Chapel at Fort Myer, Va., Miss Jean Capwell Cocroft, to Capt. Thomas Parker Griffith, USAH.

GUTNER-ARENSBERG—Married in Cor-Arensberg, to Lt. (jg) Monroe Gutner, USNR, pus Christi, Tex., 20 Dec. 1942, Miss Betty

HACKETT-GILBERT—Married in the chapel of the Church of the Ascension, New York, 28 Dec. 1942, Miss Paula Valentine Gilbert, sister of Lt. Marilouise Gilbert, ANC, Fort Totten, N. Y., to Lt. John Joseph Hackett, AAF.

HAWLEY-REDMOND—Married in the chapel at Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Pa., 28 Dec. 1942, Miss Frances Dimmitt Redmond, niece of Brig. Gen. Addison D. Davis, Commandant of Carlisle Barracks, to Mr. William Harry Hawley, son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Paul R. Hawley, MC, USA.

HEALEY-HOLMBERG—Married in Our Lady of Help of Christians Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., 2 Jan. 1943, Miss Patricia Joan Holmberg, to Ens. Eugene Joseph Healey, Jr., USNR.

HEATH-BUCKLEY—Married in Camden, S. C., 29 Dec. 1942, Miss Mary Aloise Buckley, sister of Lt. John Buckley, USA, to Lt. Benjamin W. Heath, AAF.

HEBER-GARLAND—Married in All Souls' Church, Bangor, Me., Miss Joanne Winslow Garland, to Capt. Malcolm M. Heber, Operations Officer at Dow Field, Bangor, Me.

HILDER-CARLILE—Married in Brooklyn, N. Y., 1 Jan. 1943, Miss Almee Carlile, to Capt. Peter Frost Hilder, USA, son of Mrs. Fraser C. Hilder and the late Maj. Hilder of Washington, D. C., brother of Maj. Fraser F. Hilder.

HODGES-ALEXANDER—Married at Scott Field, Ill., 16 Dec. 1942, Miss Thelma Alexander, to Lt. John H. Hodges, assistant post personnel officer, Scott Field, Ill.

HUMPHRIES-ROSE—Married in All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church, Reisterstown, Md., 23 Dec. 1942, Miss Charlotte Helena Rose, to 1st Lt. Donald Harrison Humphries, USA.

JOHNSON-GILMORE—Married in the Bedford Park Presbyterian Church, the Bronx, N. Y., 31 Dec. 1942, Miss Evelyn Gilmore, to Lt. Harvey Johnson, USA.

JOHNSTON-OWEN—Married in the Roland Park Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, Md., 2 Jan. 1943, Miss Mary Lee Owen, to Lt. (jg) John Peale Johnston, USNR.

JONES-COLEMAN—Married in the First Methodist Church, Marietta, Ga., 29 Dec. 1942, Miss Marjorie Anne Coleman, to Lt. Warren Harding Jones.

KAEDING-LINDQUIST—Married in the American Lutheran Church, Miami, Fla., 4 Jan. 1943, Miss Margaret Lindquist, to Lt. Edward H. Kaeding, USA.

KEELER-REES—Married in the Church of the Ascension, New York, 6 Jan. 1943, Miss Catherine Linn Reese, to Lt. (jg) Samuel Clark Keeler, USNR.

KELLEY-GREIMS—Married at Miami Beach, Fla., 24 Dec. 1942, Mrs. Eugene de Bronkart Greims, to Av. Cadet Donn Kelley, AAF.

KEELING-MACNAIR—Married at Camp Wolters, Mineral Wells, Tex., 24 Dec. 1942, Miss Betty Maxwell MacNair, to Lt. William Marshall Keeling, USA.

KENNEY-WHITE—Married in the rectory of St. Mary's Church, Alexandria, Va., 18 Dec. 1942, Miss Rebecca Anne White, to Lt. James Michael Kenney, AUS.

KOECHER-BUNT—Married in Falls Church, Va., 1 Dec. 1942, Miss Marjorie Anne Bunt, to Lt. (jg) Quentin Vall Koehler, USN.

LATTA-ROGERS—Married in Reno, Nev., 1 Jan. 1943, Mrs. Mary Rogers Carlton, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Fred Blackburn Rogers, USA, Fort Douglas, Utah, to Lt. Arthur James Latta, USNR.

LINDSAY-WELSER—Married in the Little Church Around the Corner, New York, 2 Jan. 1943, Miss Barbara Welsler, to Lt. Alexander Duncan Lindsay, USNR.

LOANE-CAIRD—Married in the Little Church Around the Corner, New York, 30 Dec. 1942, Miss Jenn McDowell Caird, to Capt. Ernest William Loane, Jr., former member of the "Flying Tigers."

LORK-LOVELESS—Married recently in the First Presbyterian Church, Dunedin, Fla., Miss Betty Ann Loveless, to Lt. Chris Lork.

(Continued on Next Page)

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Births, Marriages, Deaths

(Continued from Preceding Page)

LOUKS-CHOATE—To be married today, 9 Jan. 1945, in the Howland Chapel of United Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Conn., Miss Ann Hutchinson Choate, to Ens. A. Forrest Louks, USNR.

McATEER-BARTON—Married in Holy Trinity Church, Washington, D. C., 3 Jan. 1945, Miss Beth Barton, to Lt. Gerald McAteer, MC, USNR.

McCABE-EDELEN—To be married this afternoon, 9 Jan. 1945, in the Catholic Church of the Immaculate, Baltimore, Md., Miss Mary Therese Edele, to Lt. James Gordon McCabe, USNR.

McCLAY-TOMKINSON—Married in the Church of the Atonement, Tenafly, N. J., 26 Dec. 1942, Miss Muriel Tomkinson, to Ens. John Donald McClay, USNR.

McINTYRE-SHELTON—Married in Seattle, Wash., 20 Nov. 1942, Miss Sue Shelton, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. George M. Shelton, USA-Ret., Santa Clara, Calif., to Lt. (jg) Loren A. McIntyre, USNR.

MARSH-SMITH—Married in New York, 2 Jan. 1945, Miss Polly Smith, to C. Bsn. M. Tyler Marsh, USN.

MATTHEWS-WARD—Married in St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, Elizabeth, N. J., 31 Dec. 1942, Miss Rita B. Ward, to Lt. John H. Matthews, USA.

MATTOX-SYKES—Married in Grace Episcopal Church, Woodside, Md., 5 Jan. 1945, Miss Marian Elizabeth Sykes, to Lt. Porter Lane Mattox, Jr., AUS.

MERCHANT-MARKS—Married in the Riverside Presbyterian Church, Jacksonville, Fla., 30 Dec. 1942, Miss Kathryn Melville Marks, to Ens. Roy Richardson Merchant, Jr., USNR.

MILES-SNOW—Married in the Chevy Chase Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., 1 Jan. 1945, Miss Barbara Ann Snow, to Ens. J. Harry Miles, Jr., USNR.

MORRELL-FLETCHER—Married in St. James' Church, Warrenton, Va., 25 Dec. 1942, Miss Patsy Gordon Fletcher, to Lt. James Renfree Morrell, USMCR.

MOTTWEILER-EMERSON—Married in the First Baptist Church, Columbus, Ga., 16 Dec. 1942, Miss Betty Lou Emerson, to Lt. Richard Hugo Mottweiler.

MOULT-CORKHILL—Married in the Joseph of Arimathea Chapel of Washington Cathedral, Washington, D. C., 2 Jan. 1945, Miss Mary Elizabeth Corkhill, to Lt. (jg) John F. Moulit, Jr., USNR.

MURRAY-CONNER—Married in the Post Chapel, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., 29 Dec. 1942, Miss Marian Conner, to Maj. John J. Murray, FD.

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NAWRATH-GRIFFITH—Married in West New York, N. J., 2 Jan. 1945, Miss Elaine Griffith, to S. Sgt. William Charles Nawrath, Jr., FA.

NIEMITZ-OLSON—Married in the chapel of St. Luke's Church, Evanston, Ill., 24 Dec. 1942, Miss Betty Olson, to Ens. Gordon William Niemitz, USNR.

NORTON-DUNLEAVY—Married in the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist, Charleston, S. C., 7 Dec. 1942, Miss Dorothy Dunleavy, to Ens. Kenneth A. Norton, USNR.

O'CONNOR-SUMMERS—Married in the Shrine of the Most Blessed Sacrament, Chevy Chase, Washington, D. C., Miss Olive Jordah Summers, to Lt. (jg) David Francis O'Connor, USNR.

ONTHANK-FLING—Married in the Unitarian Church, Washington, D. C., 1 Jan. 1945, Capt. Marjorie Dawson Fling, WAAC, to Col. A. Heath Onthank, GSC, USA.

PABST-DENHAM—Married in Cape May, N. J., 1 Jan. 1945, Miss Irina Denham, to Lt. Robert Irwin Pabst, USNR, Naval Air Base, Cape May.

PARSONS-NEUBOLD—Married in the Rutherford Baptist Church, Rutherford, N. J., 2 Jan. 1945, Miss Sally Skinner Neubold, to Ens. Allan Fowler Parsons, USNR.

PENNEL-LOWRY—Married in Greenwich, Conn., 27 Dec. 1942, Miss Marion Lowry, sister of Av. Cadet Philip Holt Lowry, USNR, to Mr. Henry Beaumont Pennell, 3rd.

PLATTON-ALFORD—Married in El Paso, Tex., 20 Dec. 1942, Mrs. Virginia Dennis Alford, to Lt. Thomas Viole Platten, AAF, instructor at an AAF Bombardier School.

PLUNKETT-PALMER—Married in the chapel of Christ Episcopal Church, Winnetka, Ill., 23 Dec. 1942, Miss Nancy Reta Palmer, to Lt. Robert Gardner Plunkett, USA.

POWER-COUTLER—Married in St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., 3 Jan. 1945, Miss Florence Delaplaine Coulter, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Charles James Coulter, USA, to Lt. Stuart Edgar Power, Para. Inf.

QUAIFE-KAMMAN—Married in the Bardonia Road Presbyterian Church, Louisville, Ky., 19 Dec. 1942, Miss Mary Ann Kamman, daughter of Maj. Courtenay J. Kamman, Fort Knox, Ky., to Mr. Clarence Edmund Quaife.

REID-SCHWALM—To be married tomorrow afternoon, 10 Jan. 1945, in the Post Chapel, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Miss Virginia Lucille Schwalm, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Oscar C. Schwalm, Fort Harrison, to Capt. Joseph Earl Reid, Fort Harrison.

ROSELL-CARROLL—Married in St. Catherine's Church, Spring Lake, N. J., 31 Dec. 1942, Miss Dorothy Elinor Carroll, to 2nd Lt. Charles Travis Rosell, AUS.

SADDY-WILEY—Married in St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church, Houston, Tex., 25 Dec. 1942, Miss Marilyn Wiley, to Aviation Cadet James Alexander Saddy, USA.

SCHULTEN-BREWER—Married in the chapel at Camp Campbell, Ky., 28 Dec. 1942, Miss Betty Brewer, daughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Carlos Brewer, USA, to Maj. Leo Emil Schulten, Jr., Armored Force, Fort Knox, Ky.

SCRUGGS-MULLEN—To be married this evening, 9 Jan. 1945, in the Church of the Transfiguration, Washington, D. C., Miss Barbara Page Mullen, to Lt. Ernest N. Scruggs, Fort Eustis, Va.

SHUTTLEWORTH-WIREMAN—Married in the First Methodist Church of Germantown, Pa., 26 Dec. 1942, Miss Henrietta Druck Wireman, to Lt. William S. Shuttleworth, CA (AA), Camp Edwards, Mass.

SIMPSON-OLSEN—Married in the rectory of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Washington, D. C., 26 Dec. 1942, Mrs. Alice Reid Olsen, granddaughter of the late Brig. Gen. George C. Reid, USMC, to Mr. Harry Bourland Simpson, USA.

SIMPSON-SLEE—Married in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Sacramento, Calif., 2 Jan. 1945, Miss Mary Anne Snee, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. James N. Snee, USA, to Lt. Robert Van Leer Simpson, USAAF.

SMYSER-BOONE—Married in Great Neck, L. I., N. Y., 1 Jan. 1945, Miss Margaret Ann Boone, to Ens. Dole E. Smyser, USNR.

SNYDER-WILSON—Married in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Louisville, Ky., 19 Dec. 1942, Miss Barbara Wilson, to Lt. Charles Jackson Snyder, Armored Force, Fort Knox, Ky.

SPRADLING-POTTER—To be married this evening, 9 Jan. 1945, in the Methodist Church, Orange, N. J., Miss Barbara M. Potter, to Lt. John Thomas Spradling, USA.

STAMPADOS-CARTER—Married at the Memorial Chapel, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., 23 Dec. 1942, Miss Susan Powers Carter, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. William M. Carter, Inf., USA, Kemper Military School, Boonville, Mo., to Mr. Demetrius George Stampados.

STANLEY-BELL—Married in the United States Embassy, Havana, Cuba, 1 Jan. 1945,

Miss Margaret Bell, to Ens. William Stanley, Jr., Assistant Naval Attache, U. S. Embassy, Havana.

STUART-RUSH—Married in the Naval Training Station Chapel, Newport, R. I., 25 Dec. 1942, Miss Christine Rush, to Ens. Robert N. Stuart, USNR.

STUK-BOLAND—Married in the chapel at Mitchell Field, L. I., N. Y., 2 Jan. 1945, Aux. Ann Patricia Boland, WAAC, to Lt. Martin E. Stuk.

TIMBIE-BUCHANAN—Married in the Chevy Chase Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., 26 Dec. 1942, Miss Barbara McCall Buchanan, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. James A. Buchanan, to Ens. Donald N. Timbie, USNR.

TURNER-GROVE—Married in the Episcopal Chapel of the Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla., 30 Dec. 1942, Miss Anne Loring Grove, daughter of Mrs. Ludwig King Moorehead of New Canaan, Conn., and the late Lt. Comdr. George Wilson Grove, USNR, to Ens. Arthur Nicholson Turner, USNR.

WALLACE-LANDIS—Married in the Church of the Assumption, London, England, 5 Jan. 1945, Carole Landis, film star, to Capt. Thomas C. Wallace, USAAF.

WATSON-WATTS—Married in Lynchburg, Va., 2 Jan. 1945, Miss Mary Watts, to Lt. Walter Watson, 2nd, AUS, Camp Davis, N. C.

WICKENDEN-DUNN—Married in Pater-son, N. J., 2 Jan. 1945, Miss Jean Elizabeth Dunn, to Lt. Thomas Clinton Wickenden, MC, USA.

WILLIAMS-NICKLIN—Married in St. Matthew's Cathedral, Washington, D. C., 6 Jan. 1945, Miss Jacqueline Nicklin, to Lt. Andrew Williams, USA, who has just been transferred from his post in the Canal Zone to Ellington Field, Tex.

WILLIAMS-PETTIT—Married in Ridge-wood, N. J., 2 Jan. 1945, Miss Joan Pettit, to Lt. John F. Williams, AUS.

Died

ALLEVA—Died in Yonkers, N. Y., 1 Jan. 1945, Mrs. Julia Onorato Alleva, sister of Lt. Angelo Onorato, MC, USA, aunt of Capt. Robert Onorato, MC, USA.

AUGUSTERFER—Died of a lung disease on Guadalcanal, 1 Jan. 1945, Ens. Donald W. Augusterfer, USNR. Survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Augusterfer, 4422 New Hampshire Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

BEEM—Died as the result of a Flying Fortress crash near Musselshell, Mont., 30 Dec. 1942, 2nd Lt. Gerald K. Beem, Omaha, Nebr.

BERCK—Died in Washington, D. C., 4 Jan. 1945, Capt. Maurie M. Berck, MC, USA, attached to Walter Reed General Hospital.

CHEW—Died in Norfolk General Hospi-tal, Norfolk, Va., 5 Jan. 1945, Mrs. Robert S. Chew, mother of Mrs. William Davis Miller (wife of Comdr. Miller), Capt. Robert S. Chew, USN, Newport, R. I., Comdr. John J. Chew, USN, Washington, D. C., and Richard S. Chew of Philadelphia, Pa., and seven grandchildren.

DEMPWOLF—Died at her home in Cleve-land Heights, Ohio, 26 Dec. 1942, Mrs. Maude Elizabeth Dempwolf, wife of Capt. Ralph W. Dempwolf, USCG.

DUTTON—Died as the result of a Flying Fortress crash near Musselshell, Mont., 30 Dec. 1942, S. Sgt. Frederick T. Brown, Al-mont, Mich.

ELLIOTT—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 1 Jan. 1945, Lt. George Warren Elliott, Jr. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Doris Bailey Elliott.

FEASLEY—Died as the result of a Navy land plane crash near Woodleigh, N. C., 23 Dec. 1942, Lt. (jg) Harrison Feasley, USNR, Chicago, Ill.

GANAHL—Died at San Antonio, Tex., 29 Dec. 1942, Maj. Alfred L. Ganahl, USA-Ret., brother of Lt. Col. Joseph Ganahl, USA, Bataan, P. I.

HADRABA—Died as the result of a crash of a B-24 Army bomber near Granite City, Ill., 2 Jan. 1945, 2nd Lt. Edward Q. Hadraba, USA. Survived by his father, Joseph F. Hadraba, Plattsmouth, Nebr.

HANSON—Died as the result of a Flying Fortress crash near Musselshell, Mont., 30 Dec. 1942, T. Sgt. Wallace H. Hanson, St. Paul, Minn.

HOUSE—Died as the result of a plane crash at the Army Air Base at Walnut Ridge, Ark., 4 Jan. 1945, 2nd Lt. Harry B. House, AAF.

HUMBERT—Died in a San Francisco, Calif., hospital, 29 Dec. 1942, Maj. John H. Humbert, Provost Marshal's Dept., USA.

HUNNEWELL—Died as the result of a crash of a B-24 Army bomber near Granite City, Ill., 2 Jan. 1945, 2nd Lt. Harvey A. Hunnewell, Los Angeles, Calif.

IRVINE—Died as the result of a plane crash in Florida, 26 Dec. 1942, Ens. Walter L. Irvine, USNR. Survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Irvine of Fairfield Ave., Kenilworth, N. J.

KNIGHT—Died as the result of a Flying Fortress crash near Musselshell, Mont., 30 Dec. 1942, 2nd Lt. Chester A. Knight, Prescott, Ariz.

LAYFIELD—Died as the result of a Flying Fortress crash near Musselshell, Mont., 30 Dec. 1942, 1st Lt. Edward T. Layfield, Baltimore, Md.

LITTLEFIELD—Died in the American Hospital, Paris, France, 2 Jan. 1945, Capt. Charles Webster Littlefield, SC, USN-Ret., aged 87 years. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Mary Ashe Littlefield, Fondra, N. Y.

McANDREWS—Died at her home in Washington, D. C., 29 Dec. 1942, Mrs. Nellie W. McAndrews, 68, widow of Col. Joseph H. McAndrews, USA. Interment was in Arlington National Cemetery.

METTS—Died as the result of a training plane crash near the Marine Corps air station at Santa Barbara, Calif., 5 Jan. 1945, 1st Lt. John Gardner Metts.

NEWLAND—Died as the result of a Flying Fortress crash near Musselshell, Mont., 30 Dec. 1942, 2nd Lt. Regis J. Newland, Millvale, Pa.

NEWMAN—Died as the result of a Navy land plane crash near Creeds, Va., 29 Dec. 1942, Av. RM 3c. Roy Lee Newman, Midland City, Ala.

O'CONNOR—Died as the result of a plane crash at Fort Lauderdale, Fla., 28 Dec. 1942, Ens. Vincent J. J. O'Connor. Survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick O'Connor, 275 Alexander Ave., the Bronx, N. Y.

PLUNKETT—Died at her home near Rockville, Md., 31 Dec. 1942, after a sudden and brief illness, Mrs. Charles P. Plunkett, widow of Rear Adm. Plunkett, mother of Mr. Richard S. Field, wife of Capt. Field, USN, and of Mr. Richard Lee Fearn of Belmar, N. J.

POLK—Died at his home in Fort Worth, Tex., 28 Dec. 1942, Col. Harding Polk, USA-Ret., father of Maj. James Polk, instructor at West Point, N. Y., Midn. Thomas Polk, USNA, Capt. Jack Polk, USA, and Mrs. Harry Wilson, wife of Maj. Wilson, AAF; brother-in-law of Maj. Gen. Philip Fleming, Federal Works Administrator.

PRICE—Died suddenly at her home in Richmond, Va., 28 Dec. 1942, Mrs. Lucille Longuemare Price, wife of Brig. Gen. Harrison J. Price, USA-Ret. Survived by her husband, two daughters, Mrs. Walter F. Sutter of Boston and Mrs. Philip S. Jessup of New York City; son, Hardin B. Price, USNR; three sisters, Mrs. Ida Ackerman of San Antonio, Tex., Mrs. James S. Mooney, wife of Lt. Col. Mooney, ADJD, and Mrs. Julius Ratterman, and two brothers, Carl and Noel Longuemare, all of El Paso, Tex. Interment at Arlington.

PROCTOR—Died in Atlanta, Ga., 2 Jan. 1945, Mr. E. B. Proctor, father of Lt. E. B. Proctor, Jr., USNR, and Lt. D. J. Proctor, AAF.

RALSTON—Died as the result of a Flying Fortress crash near Musselshell, Mont., 30 Dec. 1942, Maj. Orville A. Ralston, Valentine, Nebr.

SMALL—Died in the Hebrew Convalescent Home, the Bronx, N. Y., 1 Jan. 1945, Mr. Solomon Small, father of T. Sgt. Abraham Small, USA.

SUMMERS—Died as the result of a Navy land plane crash near Creeds, Va., 29 Dec. 1942, Ens. Shirley F. Summers, USNR, Byron, Calif.

TAYLOR—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 2 Jan. 1945, Maj. Frederick L. Taylor, superintendent of the Battleground National Cemetery and Fort Stevens Park. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Helen S. Taylor, 6025 Ga. Ave., N. W., Wash-ington, D. C., and a daughter, Mrs. Christina Sutton who has been making her home with her parents while her husband is in the Army. Interment was in Arlington National Cemetery.

THORNTON—Died at the Naval Hospital, Newport, R. I., 31 Dec. 1942, Lt. Col. Robert E. Thornton, R. I. State Guard.

TUKE—Died in Washington, D. C., 2 Jan. 1945, 1st Lt. Harry A. Tuke, USA-Ret. Interment Arlington National Cemetery, Va., 6 Jan.

VALYS—Died as the result of a Flying Fortress crash near Musselshell, Mont., 30 Dec. 1942, S. Sgt. Charles T. Valys, Creighton, Calif.

WAGNER—Died near De Funik Springs, Fla., 29 Nov. 1942, as the result of a single-engine plane crash during a routine flight. Lt. Col. Boyd David Wagner, air hero of the Philippine campaign.

WINGO—Died at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Calif., 17 Dec. 1942, after a brief illness, Maj. William Taylor Wingo, Jr., USMC, son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. W. T. Wingo, now on duty at Columbia, S. C.

VITAL INFORMATION is in every issue of the Army and Navy Journal. Prompt renewal of your subscription will insure you against missing copies.

OBITUARIES

Capt. Charles Webster Littlefield, (SC), USN-Ret., died 2 Jan. 1943 of pneumonia in the American Hospital, Paris, France, according to word received by his widow, Mrs. Mary Ashe Littlefield of Fonda, N. Y. He was 87 years old. Since 1930, Captain Littlefield has made his home in Paris, and when France fell he was too ill to travel. His wife remained with him until Oct. 1941, when the American Embassy at Vichy insisted on her return to the U. S.

He was commissioned by President Grant in 1870 as assistant paymaster on the sloop *Yamacraw*, receiving ship at the Charleston (S.C.) Navy Yard.

Thirteen years later, while serving on the *Yamacraw* of the "White Squadron," when cruising the Western Mediterranean, he was a member of the naval delegation at the coronation of Dom Carlos in Lisbon. In 1894, while fleet paymaster on the flagship *Olympia*, stationed at Nagasaki, Japan, Captain Littlefield was sent on a special mission to Korea, where Queen had just been assassinated. In the winter of 1898 he was assigned to shore duty on completing a year and a half of service on the battleship *Maine* just before the *Maine* was blown up in Havana Harbor on 15 Feb. 1898.

In 1901, Captain Littlefield was commissioned a pay inspector by President Theodore Roosevelt with the rank of commander. Later he was made fleet paymaster on board the *Olympia*, then directing maneuvers off Fort de France, Martinique. He retired from active service in 1910.

When the United States entered the First World War, he resumed his uniform and for two years, until his second and final retirement on 17 April 1919, he served as disbursing officer of the Third Naval District.

Col. and Mrs. Charles N. Stevens of Camp Claiborne, La., have been notified that search has been abandoned for the plane in which their son, 2nd Lt. Edward E. Stevens, Air Corps Res., was on routine flight from Drane Field, Fla. to Houston, Tex., 28 Dec. Lieutenant Stevens is survived by his parents, a brother, Dexter Stevens, at present in training at Camp Croft, S. C., his grandfather, Capt. E. H. Stevens, USN-Ret., Washington, D. C., and his maternal grandmother, Mrs. E. S. Mather. Lieutenant Stevens had many friends in Army circles and was popular with all who knew him.

Mrs. Charles P. Plunkett, widow of Rear Adm. Plunkett, died on the evening of 31 Dec. at her home near Rockville, Md., after a sudden and brief illness. Mrs. Plunkett was born Eleanor Ageron in Baltimore and was married first to Richard Lee Fearn of Washington and Mobile, Ala., and spent most of her life in Washington. In 1919 she married Admiral Plunkett and lived in New York for several years while he was Commandant of the New York Navy Yard. She is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Richard S. Field, wife of Captain Field, USN, a son, Richard Lee Fearn

For the Attention of Purchasing Officers of the Services

The firms listed below, and carefully selected, have high standing in their respective lines, and deserve consideration. All purchasing officers are respectfully urged to take advantage of the opportunity business with them would offer for the Government.

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U. S. COAST GUARD

ENLISTED men of the Coast Guard below the first pay grade have been invited by Headquarters to apply for flight training.

Instructions sent to the field state that flight training classes will convene on 4 Feb., 4 March and 8 April.

Applications by airmail are desired from first class petty officers and below who are at least high school graduates, have not reached their 27th birthday on 1 Feb. 1943, have passed a flight physical examination since 1 Oct. 1942, have above average marks, are considered by their commanding officers to be outstanding candidates for flight training, and have completed six months' Coast Guard service on 1 Feb. 1943.

No waivers will be granted.

A copy of flight physical examinations must be forwarded with the application for training. Applications must reach headquarters not later than 15 Feb. 1943. Each application must have the commanding officer's endorsement as to applicant's initiative, endurance, intelligence, adaptability and leadership.

of Belmar, N. J., and a sister, Mrs. C. Fred Hutchinson.

Maj. William Taylor Wingo, jr., USMC, died at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Calif., 17 Dec. 1942, after a brief illness. He had been invalided home by plane from the South Pacific. His wife, Mrs. Virginia Wadsworth Wingo, and his mother were with him.

Interment was in Birmingham, Ala., his former home, on 26 Dec.

Mrs. Wingo is the daughter of Col. and Mrs. Herbert A. Wadsworth, and will be with them at 983 Memorial Drive, Cambridge, Mass., for an indefinite period. Major Wingo is also survived by his year old daughter, Mary, and by his parents, Lt. Col. W. T. Wingo, now on duty at Columbia, S. C., and Mrs. Wingo.

Maj. Alfred L. Ganahl, USA-Ret., died in a hospital in San Antonio, Tex., 29 Dec. 1942.

Major Ganahl was born in Colorado in 1893. He graduated from West Point in 1915 and was assigned to the U. S. Engineers. He retired for disability in 1927, and had resided in San Antonio for some years.

Major Ganahl is survived by his widow, Mrs. Ethel Craig Kanahl; his mother, Mrs. Margaret Ganahl of Springfield, Mass., and a brother, Lt. Col. Joseph Ganahl, USA, who has been a prisoner in the hands of the Japanese since the fall of Bataan, Philippine Islands. Major Ganahl was the son-in-law of Col. and Mrs. John W. Craig, USA-Ret., also of San Antonio, Tex.

He was buried 31 Dec. with military honors in the Ft. Sam Houston National Cemetery, Chaplain (Lt. Col.) Thomas A. Rockett, officiating at services at the grave. Honorary pallbearers were: Col. Michael F. Davis, DC; Col. Thomas Taylor, Col. Warner W. Carr, AGD; Lt. Col. Paul A. Hodgson, CE; Mr. Harry Harrison, Mr. W. M. Berman, Mr. Ralph Hawley and Mr. H. Maxwell Parker.

Mrs. Maude Elizabeth Dempwolf, wife of Capt. Ralph W. Dempwolf, District Coast Guard Officer of the Ninth Naval District, Cleveland, O., died suddenly at her home, 2840 Berkshire Road, Cleveland Heights, O., on Saturday evening, 26 Dec. 1942.

Besides her husband, Mrs. Dempwolf is survived by her mother, Mrs. John A. McDonald, who resided with her, and her brother, Roy C. McDonald of York, Pa.

Mrs. Dempwolf was an ideal service woman, ardently devoted to her husband, home, friends, and the Coast Guard. Wherever she went she took an active interest in the welfare of the enlisted men of the Coast Guard and their families.

Her years of married life, beginning in 1907 in Puerto Rico, carried her to prac-

Eight semi-weekly lectures are on the January schedule at Coast Guard Headquarters. These lectures, which are held from 4:30 to 5:30 p.m. on Wednesdays and Fridays, must be attended by all officers at Headquarters of grade of commander or below. Object of the lectures is to keep officers, Regular and Reserve, now in desk jobs abreast of all developments in the sea-going end of their profession in order that they will be qualified for field assignments at any time.

On 6 Jan. Comdr. P. V. Colmar discussed "Radar," and on 8 Jan. Capt. C. H. Dench lectured on "Naval Leadership."

The program for the rest of the month, with date, topic and lecturer, follows:

13 Jan.—Coast Guard Communications, Capt. E. M. Webster.

15 Jan.—Navy Supply Corps, Lt. Comdr. J. F. Castree, USN.

20 Jan.—Sea-going Matters, Rear Adm. T. M. Molloy.

22 Jan.—Merchant Marine Council, Capt. R. S. Field.

27 Jan.—Greenland Aids to Navigation, Lt. (jg) J. W. Havlicek.

29 Jan.—Amphibious Training and Operations, Comdr. W. C. Capron.

tically all ports of the United States and to Hawaii and Alaska.

A few years ago she spent several months with her husband in Unalaska in the now famed Aleutian Islands.

Only a few days ago, on 19 Dec. 1942, she and her husband, with many friends, celebrated their 35th wedding anniversary in their home in Cleveland Heights.

Services were conducted at the home at 4 p.m., 28 Dec. by Rev. Dale C. Recker of the 1st English Lutheran Church, and burial was at York, Pa., 29 Dec.

Services were held in Long Branch, N. J., 12 Dec., for Capt. Thomas J. Fulton, Signal Corps, commanding officer of the Pigeon Breeding and Training Center at the Eastern Signal Corps Training Center at Ft. Monmouth, N. J. Captain Fulton died at the main hospital at Ft. Monmouth after a short illness. Burial took place at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Captain Fulton, who was 50, served in the Signal Corps as a sergeant in the last war. He was stationed at Ft. Monmouth for the past year and a half.

Military Responsibility

After praising the progress made in the development of the Army in 1942 and praising the staff officers, the Secretary of War told his press conference on 31 Dec.:

"It is my view that the decision of vital matters which are intrinsically military in character should remain the responsibility of our trained soldiers. On them rests the terrific responsibility of active participation in this war with the hazard of life or death for themselves as well as for their country. They are the only people among us who have the training and the information necessary to carry through this responsibility.

"For the making of these decisions they have had access to all the facts in the possession of their government as to our resources, our manufacturing facilities, and our power to transport this army by sea, land, and air. They have had the benefit of constant conferences with the corresponding military and naval representatives of our great Allies. Finally, in all their decisions these men have worked in active collaboration with and subject to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief of the entire forces of the United States—the President of the United States.

"In my opinion it would be a rash thing for any man without such information and training to challenge their mature decisions."

Gen. Devers Leaves Egypt

Hq. U. S. Army Forces in the Middle East—Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Chief of the Armored Force of the U. S. Army, left Cairo 22 Dec. after visiting various activities in the Cairo area. While here Lt. General Devers met and conferred

with a number of British officials.

Accompanying General Devers were Maj. Gen. E. H. Brooks, Brig. Gen. Gladeon M. Barnes, Brig. Gen. Williston B. Palmer, Col. William T. Section, and Maj. Earle L. Hormell.

African Communiques Direct

There is a strong possibility that United States communiques may be beamed direct from North Africa to the press in this country instead of being released from the War Department. This is because radio facilities are being arranged in that country for more complete coverage of the fighting without relaying messages to Great Britain.

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FINANCE

Financial Digest

The new Congress convened this week and received from the President his Annual Message delivered in person. That the recent elections have injected an aggressive spirit into the Members of the two Houses was shown by the statements of leading members of both Parties that they do not intend any longer to have the National Legislature take the blame for Administration confusion and failures. The Speaker expressed the general sentiment when he told the Democratic Caucus that while there must be team work between the Legislative and Executive Departments, "the cooperation must be mutual and understood by all." He further said that before legislative proposals are submitted, Congress must be consulted. In other words, the day when officials could draft bills and require Congress to rubber-stamp them is passed. Equally emphasizing the independence of Congress was Representative Martin, the republican minority leader. It may be inferred from the expressions of the two House leaders and from the approval of their views by their colleagues that there will be no more grant of "blanket powers and of blank checks which the President or his subordinates may use at their will." In the action of the President in imposing a limit of \$25,000 on salaries, Members of Congress see a move toward collectivism. Yet in his Message the President reiterated his support of the principle of free enterprise.

Numerous investigations are promised by Congress. They will include charges of waste in production in 1940 and 1941, and in Lend-Lease aid. The National Labor Relations Board will be under fire. The treatment suffered by Small Business will continue to be probed. The facts about petroleum restrictions and distribution and rubber will be brought out. The regular committees, including those of the Services, will examine matters within their purview. Indeed, there will hardly be an act of the Administration that will not be scrutinized, although care will be taken to avoid any disturbance of the war effort or of revelation helpful to the enemy.

It was evident from the President's message that he sought to forestall the publicity in connection with the investigations by calling attention to our amazing production record. He also supported the organizational set-up which has directed the War Effort, although he admitted there had been mistakes. Congress seems determined to make the administration's war organization more efficient, but as the President has the veto power, and he has sufficient support in the two Houses to uphold him, it is apparent his administration cannot be interfered with. He may make changes both in organizations and personnel, but it is insisted that it will be by his direction, and not by that of Congress. However, his policy will be to go along with Congress with the utmost good-will, and its observance unquestionably will make for satisfactory relations.

There is one thing upon which the President differs with the democratic leaders, and that is in connection with Social Security. He was advised not to press his program in this matter, but he announced in his Message that he intends to do so. Indeed, a bill has been drafted setting forth his views which are reported to go far beyond the Beveridge report published in London, which recommends a system of social insurance for England. That report, by the way, is more conservative than people have believed. In any case, the President does not believe it goes far enough, and he will seek legislation which will prevent want, insure employment, and security against hazards in time of peace.

Further rationing is being imposed upon the American people. However, they are taking it calmly, albeit with some grumbling, and the President was therefore thoroughly justified in speaking of their whole-hearted support of the War effort in his Annual Message.

The War Program

(Continued from First Page)

gets twofold satisfaction from her work: she herself serves as a home-front soldier, and her presence means one more fighter on the battle front.

How do these unsung heroines compare with the soldiers they have replaced? Major Don P. Toole, Operations Officer under whom the women serve, put it this way: "The service given by these volunteers could not be bought; their loyalty and devotion are not for hire at any price." In several respects the job is one for which women are particularly well-suited. It requires extreme patience, meticulous attention to detail, unflinching concentration even during tedious periods of inactivity. Experience both in England, where the volunteer system has been used since the start of the war, and in all major American coastal cities, has shown that these women volunteers can "take it."

Wives of senators and representatives, officers, school teachers, music teachers, beauticians, typists, nurses, saleswomen, business executives and housewives are among those who have volunteered. Forty-one of the volunteers have fathers, husbands or brothers serving with the armed forces. Government workers give freely of their evenings; mothers take time off from their families.

The families, incidentally, take vicarious pride in the volunteer's work. One recent recruit told her husband after her first interview with the office staff that she could not take on the job. She would be assigned to the 3-to-7 p.m. shift, which would make her late for dinner every third night. It was at his insistence that she returned the next day and announced that she could work on that shift after all. "My husband feels dinner can wait once in a while for a cause as important as this one," she explained.

In other cases the married women—who comprise 60 per cent of the group—say their hard-working husbands seldom arrive home before 7:30 p.m. anyway; they themselves welcome the chance to fill in the late afternoon hours with worthwhile activity.

A popular shift with many of the housewives is that from 7 to 11 a.m. Once the initial difficulty of early rising has been overcome, the volunteers on this shift say they would not exchange it for any other. In general, of course, anti-aircraft workers are not expected to participate in other vital jobs; when they do, it is explained to them that their first responsibility in case of emergency is to the plotting board rather than other activities, no matter how worthy.

How does one become an anti-aircraft volunteer? Some of those now on duty were selected from the many who registered for volunteer work more than a year ago, when the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office first opened. Others were among the thousands who thronged to the C. D. V. O. during the days immediately following Pearl Harbor. Still others heard about the job to be done through newspaper notices, which directed them to register first with the C. D. V. O. REpublic 5105. There Mrs. Ross Collins, head of the Placement Division determines whether they meet the initial qualifications. Plotters must be U. S. citizens and have a high school education or the equivalent. They must be between 18 and 45 years of age. Needless to say they must be physically fit; the work involved would be impossible to anyone suffering foot, back or eye trouble.

Once the volunteer has been accepted for the job—an honor in itself, in view of the strict standard set by the Army—she first attends a brief training course, consisting of two or three classes in which the work of the volunteer group is explained. During this time she acquires a working knowledge of the routine of the plotting room and, equally important, a genuine feeling of respect for the importance of her job. In one of his talks to a new group of recruits, Col. E. W. Timberlake, in command of the anti-aircraft artillery units at the battle stations

in the Military District of Washington, told the women: "In the anti-aircraft defense of Washington, the searchlights are the eyes, the anti-aircraft guns are the arms, and the plotters are the brains. The safety of thousands of lives—the very existence of the Capital City—depend on the accuracy of your work."

When the Washington AAA Command reached its decision to turn all of its aircraft plotting over to civilians, the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office was asked to recruit the large number of volunteers needed. Mrs. Franz Stone was appointed volunteer director. Wife of a War Production Board official, and the mother of an eight months old son, she took on the full-time job of supervising the program. Working closely with Col. Timberlake and Major Toole, Mrs. Stone has evolved an efficient, smoothly operating organization. The officers credit the success of the program largely to her executive ability; she in turn passes the credit on to the volunteers themselves, for whom she has an unbounded admiration.

"I am particularly impressed by the willingness of Government workers to give up their evenings in order to serve with us," she says. "These women have volunteered in such numbers that the evening shifts are completely filled; we now are in urgent need of housewives who can serve on the daytime shifts."

Typical of the spirit of Washington's war workers, who always seem to find time for more service, is an employee in the Adjutant General's office at the War Department. When she was interviewed by Mrs. William S. Gaud, jr., personnel aide, she was told that while her working hours made the evening shift more convenient, the need was for daytime volunteers. So the worker arranged with her office to leave for work an hour early every third day so that she could join a daytime group of plotters. As a result, the plotting program has gained a badly needed volunteer—and the worker is losing ten hours of annual leave each month. According to Mrs. Stone, she represents the highest type of volunteer, one who makes sacrifices in order to serve when she is needed rather than when it is most convenient.

Assisting Mrs. Stone is another all day volunteer worker, Mrs. John David East, operations aide. Her daily stint at the operations office puts an end to her pre-war schedule of golf, bridge and charity work. "I feel this way about my job," Mrs. East said, "I'm one of those lucky women who have not had to be separated from her husband during the war. The least I can do to make it up to others less fortunate is to give my time while they sacrifice their normal home life."

The responsibility for training the volunteer plotters is shared by Mrs. C. Irving Brown, and Mrs. Theodore Wedel, wife of the canon of the Washington Cathedral. Mrs. Brown's severest critics are her two sons, aged 15 and 16. "When I told them I was going to work at the Anti-aircraft artillery they were very scornful. The older one remarked, 'Why, Mother, you don't know one plane from another.'"

Mrs. Robert Wales, assistant personnel aide; Mrs. Jefferson Burruss, assistant operations aide; and Mrs. Virgil Toms, assistant personnel aide, complete the volunteer staff. They also give generously of their time and effort.

Several of these hard-working women are the mothers of young children. When they hear of mothers who would like to volunteer as plotters but feel their first duty is to their home, they are inclined to disagree. As Mrs. Stone puts it: "We feel that by helping in the anti-aircraft defense of Washington, we are not only protecting our children from the danger of air raids, but doing our part in preserving a decent world for them to live in."

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MERCHANT MARINE

Merchant Marine

The goal has been met, Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, USN-Ret., chairman of the Maritime Commission, was able to report to the press on 5 Jan.

President Roosevelt last January issued his famous directives for the war effort, which included construction of 1,000,000 tons of merchant shipping, to be delivered in 1942, and 16,000,000 tons to be delivered in 1943.

"It is a privilege to report," declared Admiral Land, "that American shipbuilders have not only met the President's wartime directive, but have exceeded it. We have put into service 746 ships of 8,000, 800 deadweight tons in the 12 months just concluded. The total does not include a number of vessels built for the armed forces nor 800 small craft."

Pointing out that four ships a day were being delivered at the end of 1942, a rate of 14,400,000 tons a year, the chairman declared, "We should reach our peak in May when we will begin to put ships in service at the rate of five a day. Our original goal for 1943 was 16,000,000 tons. This goal will be passed if our shipbuilders are given the materials and equipment needed."

The 746 vessels delivered included 542 Liberty ships, 62 tankers, 62 of the standard C-type ships, 55 cargo ships for the British, 5 coastal freighters, 5 ore carriers and 15 special-type ships.

"Every world record for merchant ship construction was broken in 1942," continued Admiral Land. "At no time in history—not even during the peak of the great shipbuilding program of the last war, when 5,500,000 tons were delivered in 12 months—has any country ever built as much tonnage in a single year."

Turning to a little discussed subject, that of maintenance and repair, Admiral Land stated that repair yards last year "have serviced over 15,000 vessels owned by this country and the United Nations. Ships have been blown in half, sunk and raised and repaired and returned to service."

Effective 1 Jan. the War Shipping Administration, in conjunction with the Post Office Department, Navy and War Departments, established a mail service for members of the crews of American merchant vessels, similar to that now in existence for the armed forces. This includes merchant vessels under the American Flag and foreign flag vessels under the control of the War Shipping Administration. The new procedure will also serve naval personnel assigned to merchant ships.

The service provides for the delivery of ordinary first class mail to and from merchant seamen in foreign ports. Insofar as it is feasible under wartime conditions, it is contemplated that mail of other classes will also be handled. The service, however, does not provide for registered, insured, or C.O.D. mail of any class.

Particular stress was laid by the War Shipping Administration on the method of addressing mail to merchant crews on the high seas. In order to insure delivery to a merchant seaman a specified form of address must be followed. Facilities are being provided in the ports of New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco for the purpose of dispatching this mail.

The new Merchant Seamen's Club sponsored by the American Theatre Wing War Service at 107 West 43rd Street, New York City, was officially dedicated by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt on 4 Jan.

Capt. Edward Macauley represented the War Shipping Administration in his capacity as Deputy Administrator at the opening of the new canteen for men and officers of the merchant marines of all the United Nations.

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A scale model of the SS John Bidwell was presented to President Roosevelt on 4 Jan. in behalf of 40,000 shipyard workers. Shown making the presentation are, left to right: Rear Adm. Howard L. Vickery, U. S. Maritime Commission, Mr. Mark O'Dea, director of public relations for the Maritime Commission, and Mr. John A. McCone, executive vice president of the California Shipbuilding Corporation.

Harris and Ewing Photo

Awards and Decorations

President Roosevelt on 5 Jan. presented the Medal of Honor to Comdr. Herbert E. Schomland, who allowed command of the cruiser San Francisco to pass to Lt. Bruce McCandless during battle with the Japanese on 12-13 Nov. off the Solomon Islands in order to continue his work as damage control officer. When he was the ranking officer on the ship, he sent word to the bridge that he was "too damned busy down here fighting fire and water" to assume command.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander of the Pacific Coast Fleet, on 5 Jan. decorated his son, Lt. Chester W. Nimitz, USN, with a Silver Star Medal in recognition of his successful completion of a dangerous submarine mission in enemy-controlled waters. When the father took his son's hand in concluding the service there were some eyes present which did not clearly view the sunshine at Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Admiral Nimitz likewise decorated with the Navy Cross Capt. Ernest G. Small, USN, for his valiant command of the cruiser Salt Lake City in the Battle of Iwo Jima.

Brig. Gen. Edgar King, MC, USA, has been awarded the DSM for outstanding service in caring for the wounded in Hawaii at the time of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. In the emergency of 7 December 1941, he carried out the work with "such consummate skill as to save an unprecedented proportion of the wounded, elicit the admiration of the medical world and bring distinction upon the Medical Department of the Army," the citation declared.

Names in the News

Lt. Gen. Delos C. Emmons presented Air Medals to American flyers who took part in the mass bombing of Jap-held Wake Island at a ceremony held at Hickam Field, T. H.

Lt. Jack Ilfrey is high scorer of his group at an American Fighter Station in North Africa, with five enemy planes to his credit. He shot down two Messerschmitt 109s in four minutes, then got some on one engine with 4 holes in his fuel tanks, part of his stabilizer shot away, with cannon shell holes in the nose of his plane and with a third Messerschmitt on his tail. A few days later he shot down two Focke-Wulf 190s within minutes.

Maj. William Yarbrough is French liaison officer with the American forces in Tunisia.

Lt. George Humbrecht, forced down in the desert in North Africa, was welcomed by the Arabs with the password "New York." He has told of the bountiful food brought him by the Arabs.

Lt. Louis De Camp, a naval aviator with the U. S. Pacific Fleet, was notified of the birth of his daughter by a message written on a slate held up by another pilot in a plane which drew near Lt. De Camp's while he was on flight.

Capt. Charles Wellborn shot down a Japanese 1-45 reconnaissance bomber in a sweep over Burma. Lt. Col. Bruce Holway and Lt. William Miller flew to the enemy base at Lashio and when the Japanese failed to give combat turned their

guns upon objectives on the highway near Loiwing.

Maj. George Prentice, for the second time in five days, scored a decisive triumph in New Guinea over the Japanese Air Force with his P-38s. Eleven of them, tangling with a dozen Zeros at Lae, brought down nine, confirmed, as well as one probable and two damaged. Previously, 12 P-38s had shot down 13 Zeros and two dive bombers after a single flight of 4 P-38s on patrol had started a combat by tangling with a force of 27 Zeros and 15 dive bombers which were aiming to attack Buna. 2nd Lt. Kenneth C. Sparks was credited with 2 Zeros.

Col. William A. Matheny, Lt. E. H. Carey, Sgts. E. J. Bislew, C. R. Kealey, T. E. Tedford, were crew members of one of the bombers which participated in the mass bombing of Wake Island. 2nd Lt. Louis Zamperini, collegiate and Olympic Games track star, was a bombardier on one of the four-motored bombers taking part in the raid.

Capt. Alan Forsyth was a leader of the 2nd Bomber Flight which participated in a raid on Mengam, in Western Yunnan Province. Lt. Col. Clinton Vincent led the fighter escort that went down after the bombers and strafed wreckage. Lts. Teddy Shapou and Charles Chrysler were among those who swooped over barracks and enemy personnel with machine guns.

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